P & O

Tho' 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,173—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1901.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1901.
• PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th Feb.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd ,,
• INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th ,,
• PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd ,,
• EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
• CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th ,,
• PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Feliner	4,119	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 630.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	21st Feb., 1901.
MARIA TERESA	T. Rascevich	3,041	in March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	in April 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 622-8,
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 1st Feb., 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Seiller	11th Apr., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCCANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 25th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 15th February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 14th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 23rd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th February, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL," Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TREACHER & CO.'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES

BOTTLED IN EUROPE
and Guaranteed as to
QUALITY AND CONDITION.

		Special Cash Rates. Rs.	as.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	Per Doz.	77	0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	6	8
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3	4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	47	0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	,,	40	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	,,	34	0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	,,	24	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,

NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,

BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent

47 Church Gate Street, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,
Calcutta,
Madras
Rangoon,
Colombo,
Penang,
Deli (Sumatra),
Thaiping.
Singapore.
Bangkok,
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia,
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Foochow
Manila
Cebu Philippines
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe,

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	10,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

		Per cent.	Per Annum.
For 2	Years	5½	
,, 1	Year	5	,,
,, 6	Months	4½	,,
,, 8	Months	4	,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
EAST WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS, LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY.

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER.

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH.
MARK MELFORD'S
Screaming Farcical Comedy
"TURNED UP."
MISS JANET WALDORF
and Mr. NORVAL Mc GREGOR,
In Conjunction with
MR. EDMUND RUSSELL.
Supported by a Powerful Company.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 P.M.
A GRAND MATINEE.
When will be produced
"INGOMAR,"
By Special Request.
Children under 12 years half price adults as usual.

FRIDAY EVENING, at 9-30.
"THE HUNCH-BACK."

MONDAY and TUESDAY, FEB. 18th and 19th,
MR. EDMUND RUSSELL
AS "HAMLET."
Under the direction of A. DOW-CURRIER.
Business Manager, J. G. DENT.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. INDUS, from COLOMBO the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Stream. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.
Bombay, 14th February, 1901.

MATHERAN.
SALE OF PLOT NO. 59.

THIS PLOT, now in the possession of Mr. Framji Palloaji Mistry, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at the Superintendent's Office, on the 4th March, 1901, at 11 A. M.

M. COLIN Major. T. M. S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.
Matheran, 12th February, 1901.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ......£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.........£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with the prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE MUNICIPAL GROUND AT FIRST UMERKHADI ROW.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th February, 1901, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the Municipal piece of ground situated at 1st Umerkhadi Row, admeasuring about 171-67 square yards and bounded on the north by properties of Bai Gungabai and Bai Yessubai, on the east by properties of Messrs. Dhunji Kassum Mistry and Ismalji, Mahomedali on the south by Umerkhadi Row, and on the west by property of Mr. Haji Kermali Mahomed Jetha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th February 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCKS & Co's., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW TWEED HATS, STRAW BOATERS and CAPS, the latest Fashion for Gent's wear, Silk lined, Soft Cheviots and Homespuns, Smart and Stylish Straw Boaters, Firm, Double Brims, Full Top Caps, Silk lined—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

MAJOR JENNINGS:—"I was extremely comfortable and well looked after in the B. FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar; attendance and food very good and everyone most obliging." Special terms for the season.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Rusty and Retuse, have them repaired and nickelplated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO LET.—Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS for Europeans or Parsis, from April next, 4 Storied House, No 139, Hornby Road, entirely open to West and South breezes, opposite Novelty Theatre. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch Manufacturers, 40, Medows Street, Fort.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

CONCENTRATED FEVER TINCTURE prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, has met with marked success in the treatment of Intermittent, Remittent and Jungle Fevers. Price Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great [illegible]ts by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreas, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It posesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette;"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Annexe Watson's Hotel, at 6 P.M., on THURSDAY, 14th February, 1901.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 31st January, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY recently held from us by Mr. CHARLES MARQUIS has been TRANSFERRED to Mr. HARVEY PEACHEY who is authorised to SIGN our Firm "per pro."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
By their Representative in India.
F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT.
Calcutta, 7th February, 1901.

NOTICE.

ALL PERONS having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant R. C. WARREN Cheshire Regiment are requested to apply to the President—Committee of Adjustment—Quetta on or before the 10th March.

E. J. LAMB, MAJOR.
Cheshire Regiment.
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Quetta, 4 February, 1901.

RACING PONY FOR SALE.

UNLESS previously disposed of, to be SOLD by AUCTION at the RACE-COURSE, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 5 P. M.

The well known Ch. A. P. PALEFACE, 13-3, W. I. T. C.. life, New measurement, winner three times of Race under 200-0, Maiden, believed quite sound.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers. Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nes	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NERVOUS.
DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address —The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post.
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."

A veritable *edition de luxe*.. Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."

"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors.'—"Staffordshire Advertiser."

"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."

"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.—"Kendal and County News."

"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly.

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies, for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, will be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed H. H. MAYOGUNN. "St. James Budget" Office, 15. Dorset Street, London, E.C.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1901.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY
To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.
COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY:
C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.
Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	18 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED, OF PARIS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900
SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
AND
LARGEST INCREASE TO FUNDS
IN ANY ONE YEAR
Since the Company was ESTABLISHED in 1874,
REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
AND
Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,60,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPER'S "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen ....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen ....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
12, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

HUNTLY & CLUB
BLEND WHISKIES.
FIRST CLASS BRANDS,
MODERATELY PRICED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly		Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	8

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY.......................................As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 3-8
Third do. .... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales. Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line............................... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 8 per line
Second do .... „ 4½
Third do .... „ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly 6
Quarterly 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 13.

3 1-2 per cent. Consols ....£97 = unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes ....£102 = minus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ......£107 = unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£63 5-8 = do.
Bar Silver in London............28 1-16. = minus 1-16
Exchange on London at Paris... 25·21 = ,, 1-2
Discount Bank of England 4 1-2 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 3 7-8 per cent. do.
Do Indian Bank Bills 3 7-8 per cent. do

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £100,000

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shows the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	20 31 807	9,000
Gold Bullion	11,49,500	16 38,241
Silver Coins	72,722	...
Silver Bullion	1 91,270	...

EXCHANGE.

The market has been firm to-day at following rates :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer ....1s. 4 1-32d.
,, Demand ....1s. 4 1-16d.
3 Months' Sight Credits ....1s. 4 9-32d.
,, Francs............171
30 Days' sight, Japan............148 1-2
,, Shanghai............20 1-2
Silver London............28 1-16
,, New York............holiday.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market is almost lifeless, and there is absolutely no business passing. The rate for settlement has remained unchanged and the quotation at closing time was Rs. 95.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and we have no special transactions to report.

COTTON.

In sympathy with weaker advices from Home, our local market is quiet with very little enquiry from shippers. Holders of ready cotton are anxious sellers at some concessions in prices. Speculators are doing nothing, and the rates for forward descriptions are the same as yesterday. About 1,100 bales are reported to have been taken up almost entirely by exporters.

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	185	172	163	Feb 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	190	179	...	Do.
Scinde-Punjab, Machine Ginned	190	181	...	Do.
Billatee, Machine-ginned	200	195	...	Do.
Do. Hand-ginned	198	193	...	Do.
Khandeish, Machine-ginned	...	193	...	Do.
Julgaum, Machine-ginned	...	195	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned Khamgaum, Machine-ginned Karanja, Machine-ginned	207	202	...	Do.
Oomra, Good Staple	215	209	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	232	...	...	March 25
Bhownugger, Hand-ginned	210	207	...	April-May.
Do do	...	...	195	15-25 May.
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	223	May 25
Western	...	...	213	Do.

There has never before been so large an area under cotton in the Punjab as this year. It amounts to 1,215,000 acres—an increase of 23 per cent. compared with last year and of 25 per cent. compared with the decennial average. Unfortunately the yield is very incommensurate with the area sown, owing to insect attacks and late monsoon rains.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Sunday and Monday	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	3,130	190,026	75,858
Barsee and Nugur	2,991	67,902	23,799
Berar	3,566	327,037	93,768
Hinganghat	280	8,458	4,959
Dhollera	110	4,660	38,274
Broach	67	1,997	33,520
Coompta and Dharwar	60	11,996	19,548
Westerns	...	2,214	1,026
Bengals	1,412	139,407	236,274
Sind	...	1,517	17,629
Persian	...	3,592	3,589
American	...	6,635	5,531
Egyptian	...	2,934	4,555
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,282
Total...	11,616	771,326	559,622

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The WHEAT Market is quiet, and the quotation for White Delhi, April, May, is Rs. 45-3.

LINSEED is some what better for future lots but there is no immediate enquiry from shippers. Our quotations are as follows :—

Linseed bold ready Rs. 8-6 ; Ap-May Rs. 8 3

RAPESEED is quiet. One European firm is operating in future as well as ready lots. The rates are —

Brown Katnee .... Rs. 6-4
Do. Delhi .... ,, 6-1-6

POPPYSEED is quiet with a little business passing. We quote :—

Poppyseed Ready Rs. 8-12 ; April-May Rs. 7-11

CASTORSEED Market is also quiet and the quotations are :—

Castorseed Ready Rs. 35-4 ; April-May Rs. 34

GINGELLYSEED Market is firm and the rates this evening are :—

Gingellyseed, Now. 85 per cent. ......Rs. 45
,, ,, 75 ,, ... ,, 44
,, ,, 50 ,, ... ,, 42-8
,, ,, Red .... ,, 41
Groundnuts............ ,, 40

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats were quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales for the day amounted to 8,000 bales and that sold for speculation and for export was 500 bales. Spot 5 13-16—1=32.

Arrivals closed dull.

Liverpool Futures—

Feb.	Feb.-March	May-June.	Aug.-Sep.
5-20	5·16	5·16	4·56
—2·64	—3·64	—3·64	—3·64

Thanks to the recent rains, the area under Rapeseed in the Punjab is 50 per cent larger than last year. In Hissar and Lahore districts, taken separately, the increase is remarkable, being estimated at 420 and 950 per cent. respectively. It is pleasing to hear that a very good wheat crop, with a yield above normal, is expected throughout the Province. The total areas sown with wheat in the Punjab is estimated at 78,00,000 acres, or 22 per cent. in excess of last year's area. In the districts which were most severely affected by last year's famine, the extention of sowings is very striking. In Hissar the increase is 300 per cent in Lahore.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Saturday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.
Wheat	6,236	211,010	181,376
Linseed	5,857	51,752	1,6415
Rapeseed	6,518	39,737	13,969
Gingellyseed	12,097	539,290	70,4053
Poppyseed	35	3,534	4,287
Groundnuts	2,052	25,404	7,674
Castorseed	2,994	191,091	33,004
Rice	5,802	850,990	805,343
Myrabollams	3,654	1355,99	not recorded

According to telegrams received this morning from the Home markets, RAPESEED (both Yellow Cawnpore and Brown) is quiet, but the price of the former variety has fallen as much as 1s. 6d. The quotations to-day are 38 1-2 and 36. There were sellers of yellow Cawnpore and buyers of Brown description for Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, April-May Shipment.

LINSEED is firmer and the quotation is 6d. higher again to-day (46) with sellers for Dunkirk April-May shipment.

TRADE OF INDIA.

The latest returns of the trade of British India are for the nine months ending 31st December 1900. In imports the figures show a total increase in merchandise amounting to Rs. 1,29,90,128 compared with the corresponding period of 1899. There was, however, a large falling off in cotton piece-goods, the decrease being Rs. 1,62,19,807. Silver has also fallen off to a considerable extent, the nine months imports showing a deficiency of Rs. 4,02,53,035. On the other hand, the receipts of gold show a rise of Rs. 67,95,982. The gross total receipts of the two metals are as follows :—

	1899.	1900.
Gold	Rs. 6,75,90,334	Rs. 7,43,86,316
Silver	,, 7,38,00,449	,, 3,35,47,414

In exports, the figures are less encouraging, the deficiency in total merchandise, during the nine months, being Rs. 3,26,57,632 as compared with the same period in 1899. The largest falling off occurred in wheat and wheat flour, the decrease amounting to Rs. 3,91,46,265. Cotton yarn and raw cotton have also suffered, the decrease in the former being Rs. 3,04, 25,153 and in the latter Rs. 2,15,41,35). Cotton piece-goods have improved and the shipments have advanced in value to the extent of Rs. 17,66,279. The exports of silver, as in the case of imports, have again fallen off, the decrease being Rs. 1,79,31,579. Gold, however, has gone forward in larger quantities than in 1899, the returns showing an increase of Rs. 1,63,66,029. The totals are as follows :—

	1899	1900
Gold	Rs. 1 89 40 013	Rs. 3,53,06,042
Silver	,, 4 82,36,324	,, 3,03,04,745

It is worthy of note that as regards gold imports their is no limit that can be laid down, at which it will be possible to prevent sovereigns coming from either London or Australia, or gold from other parts of the world. Even if the Government were to adopt the policy that has been so frequently recommended of receiving gold both in London and in Australia under the Gold Note Act, and issuing drafts at a rate below the cost at which sovereigns could be laid down, it might still be possible for gold to come in from other parts of the world, either from Japan or San Francisco, at rates below even the cost of the last remittance from London or Australia. To completely top up all possible modes of inflow it would therefore appear to be necessary for Government to be prepared to sell their Council drafts at rates which the fluctuations of the price of gold bullion in various parts of the world might depress conceivably to a very much lower point than is generally accepted as an "irreducible" minimum as regards the value of the rupee, or failing this, they would have to impose so heavy a penalty by increasing the length of the period in which Rupees would be paid out against tenders of gold from sixty days to possibly three or four months as to neutralise the effect of any trade movements in the price of bullion. Altogether then it would appear (writes a well-informed correspondent) that with the currency machinery at present existing, the Government, in order to check the flow of gold, are in the not very enviable position of having not merely to handle the machinery itself with skill and in a prescribed way, but they also have to be constantly on the "qui vive" to prevent price movements of bullion in distant parts of the world from neutralising the action of their currency machinery. It thus appears that even under the present system there is a great deal of special knowledge requisite which Government is not in a position to obtain, and the question may well be asked whether, in face of the inherent difficulties of the situation, the risk involved in Mr. Lindsay's scheme, would really not have proved the lesser evil. Certain it is that this scheme being truly and essentially automatic in character would have obviated many of the disabilities which result from the existing currency arrangements.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS TATA & COMPANY'S Liverpool, agents review of the market on the 22nd ultimo is as follows:—"Since our last we had an uneventful week, and prices on the whole show a slight advance. No doubt our friends will remember that for some time when prices reached the high level of last autumn, we did not hesitate to regard them as too high, and though there were signs enough that a fairly satisfactory trade was going on nearly everywhere, we did not feel justified in recommending our friends to buy beyond their immediate wants. Then came reports pointing clearly to exceedingly poor trade in nearly all countries and although we were like everyone in the cotton trade undecided and puzzled, reports which we received from old and reliable friends strengthened us in our idea that it might be more advisable for our friends not to buy cotton in excess of their necessities, and for those who had bought cotton a considerable time ahead, to hedge, because we believed that a decline would take place. Still worse reports about the state of trade succeed those already to hand, and last week the "Daily Mail" published an article discribing the state of trade in Germany in such a disquieting manner that we thought it well to send off the cutting to a great number of our friends in Germany, in order to hear their opinion about such a sensational article. At the same time we telegraphed to several good friends on the Continent, asking them to give us their opinion, and their replies have also come to hand. We append several of the views :—

West of Sweden : The feeling there is somewhat against the article, but the trade generally lack courage to follow up its convictions by selling short East of Sweden. Reports are very much the same, only lack of enterprise is more marked.

South of Sweden : Spinners are well covered, and think well of cotton.

Norway : Things very quiet, no opinion at all.

North West Russia : Spinners are against the market both for American and Egyptian markets. Many complaints of bad trade.

Poland Trade deplorable. Increase of import duties on foreign cotton has aggravated matters.

Holland people are timid nears trade satisfactory.

North West Germany. "Daily Mail" Article grossly exaggerated. Cotton mills paying good dividends, and moderate rate of private discount shows that no financial troubles are feared.

Westphalia : There is some truth in the bad trade reports, but this instead of revealing an unsound state of affairs in merely a natural reaction after the tremendous boom of the past two years.

Rhenish Prussia : Spinners only moderately well-provided. If prices keep steady, people will become accustomed to the present high level of values, and business will become more and more healthy.

Central Prussia : Business is very unsatisfactory and spinners are only buying from hand to mouth.

Saxony : Trade not brilliant, but Daily in reports greatly exaggerated.

Silesia : Trade is very dragging, and prospects not favourable ; people are buying from hand to mouth, as they do not believe in present high prices.

N. West Bavaria. The weaving trade is worse than it has been since 1879. The spinning trade is somewhat better, and taking it on the whole there is not much reason for complaint.

N. East Bavaria. Trade is bad which is due very largely to the enormous fluctuations of the raw material. Better times are however expected this year after what may have been only a temporary set-back.

Wurttenburg : Spinners are very undecided and business is idle.

Alsace : The "Daily Mail" is not far wrong, especially the weaving trade is suffering, spinners are poorly supplied.

Belgium : On the whole Belgian spinners are doing very well and there are no complaints.

France : Spinners are doing exceedingly well and are all extremely bullish.

Switzerland : Complaints of dullness of trade generally and bearish feeling prevailing.

North Italy : The feeling is bullish and particularly for distants.

North West Italy : Decidedly bearish.

Bohemia : Trade is not so bad that spinners are likely to go short time.

Central Austria : The stocks of yarn have never been so small for the last two years, and the mills have sold four to five months' production ahead.

Spain : The cable service to that country has been interrupted for sometime past ; details about trade are somewhat meagre. On the whole, however, it is fairly satisfactory.

Manchester : A certain number of manufacturers of special makes have booked a fair number of orders during the last fortnight, and cloth is rather steadier than yarn. Even with cotton at 5 1-2d, Manchester is doing a fairly moderate trade. The above gives a fair and comprehensive picture of the state of the spinning and weaving trades in Europe. Our unfavourable opinion of the article was principally based on bad trade and high price and we are afraid that we may have reason to modify one factor viz. that trade no longer appears to be so bad and that it is correctly speaking dull with a firm undertone. Without doubt, on account of the high price, continental consumption has been materially reduced. On the other hand the supply at the best will be moderate, and the surplus, if there is one, will not be a formidable one. Moreover, the condition of American farmers is of exceptional strength, and they have lately over and over again withdrawn from the market at the first sign of any weakening in prices and their tactics may therefore prevent any serious break. A Galveston correspondent writes: "We have to-day less visible and considerably less invisible supply than last year season. The statistical position promises to be stronger for Aug. Sept. and Oct. 1901 that it was last season. Under the most favourable conditions it will be impossible to make a crop of 12 milions in 1901, owing to deversification of crops and scarcity of farm labour. If prices will only keep steady long enough, people will soon become accustomed to them, and abandon their ideas of a lower level, just as when a few years ago, prices had for a long time been in the neighbourhood of 3rd, it was thought probable that 5d would never be seen again. We do not by any means wish to insinuate that lower prices are altogether unlikely, but with the scant supply it is quite possible that we may see a continuance of steady markets if not even of slowly hardening ones.

"All these conflicting thoughts make us hesitate to give a definite opinion. We prefer therefore to wait until we can again advocate a distinct policy."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets 6h. 0m. High water, 5-48m., 8-4a Low water, 1-10m., 1-9a.
Contested Election of Municipal Councillors by Justices. Municipal Hall 4 p.m.
Western India Turf Club, half yearly general meeting. Watson Hotel Annexe 5 p.m.
John Roberts at the Connaught Hotel Annexe, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Miss Janet Waldorf's Company.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day.

HAVING been returned by the ratepayers, I do not seek election through the Justices. I take this opportunity to thank all my friends who had promised to vote for me.—(Sd.) ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—At the sitting of the Insolvency Court, yesterday, Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of the opposing creditors, applied to the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell for a fortnight's adjournment of the hearing of the insolvency proceedings of Homes N. A. Wadia. The application was granted.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Nankin will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. to-day.—Mails for Karachi, Sindh, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Darasalem, Zanzibar and Seychelles per extra s. s. Verawa will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Saturday, the 16th instant.

DAMAUN NEWS.—It is reported that the Goa Government have dispensed with the services of Dr. Francis Caetano da Gracias, the Health Officer of the Nagar Haveli District, in consequence of an alleged insult offered to some authorities on their refusal to provide the Health Officer with certain medicines for the treatment of the Captain of the Gunboat Bengo for wounds he had received from a fall he had from a horse at Silvasa in Nagar Haveli District. Last year the "London Royal Society of Science and Arts" elected him an honorary member of the Society.

MINOR BOMBAY HISTORY.—Last evening, at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Mr. James Douglas delivered an interesting lecture on "Minor Bombay History" before a fairly large audience of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. W. M. Bell was voted to the chair. The principal topics touched upon by the lecturer were the New Bombay outside the Fort ramparts which were taken down in 1863-64 ; Changes in the Manners and Customs of Bombay people ; charitable and other bequests of Bombay citizens, etc. A Public Works Department tablet, which was shown on a board, was as follows :—"This tablet marks the site of about 300 yards of creek that separated the island of Bombay from Old Woman's Island. The creek was filled in 1838." A vote of thanks to the lecturer closed the proceedings.

PRESENTATION TO MR. K. R. CAMA.—Yesterday afternoon, in the hall of the Bengali Girls' School, Fort, a "Memorial Volume" was presented to Mr. Khurshedji Rustomji Cama, in recognition of his devotion to the sacred languages of the Zoroastrian religion (Zend and Pehlvi) and in encouraging those languages amongst the Parsis in general. There was a large gathering of Parsi ladies and gentlemen. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart. presided. Shams-ul-Ulama Jevanji Jamsetji Mody opened the proceedings by giving the history of the Memorial Volume. In response to a circular sent round by him in 1899, twenty-six contributors, including twenty Parsi and six European scholars, came forward to contribute for the volume on subjects relating to the religious languages of the Parsis, their history, etc. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, in presenting the "Memorial Volume" to Mr. Cama, said that they were only honouring one who deserved honours at their hands. Opportunity was also taken to present Mr. Cama with an address enclosed in a silver casket from the Bombay Association of Zoroastrian Religious Research. Mr. Cama having made a suitable reply, the proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers.

CHARITY ABUSED.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mayers charged Oswald Foster, an Austrian seaman, with cheating by personation and thereby inducing Mr. Samuel Abraham, Assistant Secretary to the Jewish Community Charity Fund, to part with Rs. 13-10-6, the amount of the Railway fare to Calcutta. The evidence showed that Foster in company of one Goldberg went to the complainant's house at Parel Road on Saturday and requested him to defray their railway expenses to Calcutta as they had no money and could not pull on any longer in Bombay. On Monday Mr. Samuel took Foster and Goldberg to the Byculla Railway station and purchased two tickets for them. Five minutes before the arrival of the train Foster left the station and returned only after the train had left. He then went to the station master and asked for the refund of the money which complainant had paid for his ticket to Calcutta. The station-master returned the money which the accused misappropriated. Goldberg left for Calcutta. Complainant who was present all the while at the station finding himself defrauded by Foster, made a report to the police. The police arrested accused at the Strangers' Home on Tuesday morning. The Magistrate convicted Foster and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon.
MR. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.

THREATENING MURDER AND ARSON.

IMPERATOR VS. RAGHO WALAD GANGARAM.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who in November last, convicted the accused of extortion by putting the police patel in fear of death, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

It was alleged that, on the night of the 13th December last, four men came to the village of Baoli, in the Igatpuri taluka, called up a village Mahar, sent him for the police patel, and demanded from the patel, supplies, threatening murder and arson if their demands were not complied with. The patel said he could supply nothing and sent the Mahar for Vithoo. Neither could Vithoo supply anything, but he obtained a pailie of rice and half a seer of pulse from one Rama. These supplies were given to the four men, who then went away. The patel sent information of the occurrence to the police at once. There was no doubt, said the Sessions Judge, that the four men were supplied with food because they were threatened, that is these men were guilty of extortion. Three of the men were strangers, but the witnesses said the accused was the fourth. He was perfectly well known in the village as he had been the servant of the Vania of a neighbouring village and had often visited Baoli to dun the Vanias, debtors. The men were heavily armed and evidently determined. They no doubt formed an organised band that had done, or was capable of doing much harm. Mr. Heaton convicted the accused and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The appellate court, looking at all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal

A BOMBAY LAND REVENUE SUIT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater gave judgment in the case in which Gokli Godoo Naikin brought an action against the Collector of Bombay.

With reference to the issue as to whether the land, the assessment of which was in question, was held by the plaintiff under Pension and Tax-tenure. His Honour found in the affirmative. He also found in the affirmative the issue whether the land was illegally assessed by the Collector of Bombay in 1880. As to whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover from the defendant the amount of annual rent for the land paid by the plaintiff since 1880 in excess of the pension and tax in respect of the said land at the rate at which the same was paid prior to 1880, His Honour found in the affirmative. As to the eighth issue whether the plaintiff was not estopped from questioning the right of Government, the Court answered in the negative. The Court also held that the land did not come into the possession of Government, and that it was not sold to Keshavji Naik as land newly assessed under Bombay Act No II of 1876, that it was assessed at the rate of one pie per square yard per annum and entered in the register of newly assessed land under a mistake of facts and that such assessment had been paid in mistake up to the time when the same was enhanced as complained of in the plaint. On the general issue the Court found that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief prayed for in the plaint.

A decree His Honour said would be given that the holder of the land was liable to pay only the amount of pension and taxes indicated in the pension and the tax roll for the year 1868-69 in respect of the land ; that the assessment levied in 1880 was improperly levied and must be cancelled ; that the defendant refused to the plaintiff Rs. 652-4-8 paid by him in excess of the pension and taxes to which the land was liable ; and that the defendant pay to the plaintiff the costs of the suit.

MOURNING IN INDIA.

INDORE.

The Chandraseniya Kayasth Prabhu community of Indore assembled together on Sunday to express their deepest bereavement at the demise of their most excellent and most beloved Empress, Victoria the Good. The local leaders of the caste spoke touchingly of Her Majesty's many virtues and a resolution of condolence was passed.

THE TALUKDARS OF OUDH

A general meeting of the Talukdars of Oudh to give expression to the grief felt at the demise of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, was held at the Kaserbagh Baradari, Lucknow, on Tuesday. A very large number of Talukdars and their relations were present. The Honourable Maharajah Sir Pratap Narain Singh, K.C.I.E., of Ajodhya, who presided, opened the meeting with an impressive speech. The first resolution, proposed by the Honourable Raja Tassaduk Rasul Khan, C.S.I., seconded by Maharajah Bhagwati Pershad Singh of Bulrampur, and supported by the Honourable Rai Bahadur Sri Ram Shaikh Mayatulla, Moulvi Noman Ahmad, Raja Rampal Singh, Thakur Suraj Buksh Singh, Raja Kazim Hussain Khan, Raja Jung Bahadur Khan, C.I.E., of Nanpara, and Babu Nurindra Bahadur Singh, stated "That the Talukdars of Oudh in a general meeting assembled express their heartfelt and profound sorrow at the ever-to-be-lamented death of their beloved and revered Sovereign, Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and that an humble address be submitted to his Majesty the Emperor through H. H the Lieutenant-Governor and H. E. the Viceroy, offering their most respectful condolences to his Majesty and the members of the Royal family in the great bereavement his Majesty and the Royal family have sustained."

The draft address was read by the Assistant Secretary, Khan Bahadur Choudhri Nusrat Ali, and was adopted.

The second resolution, proposed by Raja Jung Bahadur Khan, C.I.E., seconded by Raja Pertap Bahadur Singh, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Rumtaz Ali Khan, Choudhri Mahomed Azim, Seth Raghubir Dazal, Mirza Mohammed Ali Beg, Shaikh Samsain Ali Baba, Gunga Buksh Singh, and Thakur Chhatterdhar Singh, was "That H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor and H. E. the Viceroy be requested to convey to his Majesty the Emperor the dutiful assurance of devoted loyalty and allegiance of the Taluqdars of Oudh to his Most Gracious Majesty on his accession to the throne."

The third resolution, proposed by the Honourable Maharajah Sir Pratap Narain Singh, K.C.I.E., seconded by the Maharajah of Balrampur, and supported by Raja Shaban Ali Khan, Raja Bhew Singh, Thakur Raghonath Buksh Singh, Kanwar Durga Pershad, Raja Kazim Hussain Khan, Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh, and Nawab Mahomed Jafar Ali Khan, was "That it is the heartfelt desire of the Talukdars of Oudh that a suitable memorial as a perpetual monument of her late Most Gracious Majesty's benificent and glorious reign be raised, and subscriptions be collected for that purpose, but the matter be deferred till the return of H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor from tour."

The fourth resolution, proposed by the Honourable Raja Tasadduk Rasul Khan, C.S.I., seconded by Raja Jugmohan Singh, C.I.E., and supported by Raja Udit Narain Singh, Khan Bahadur Mumtaz Ali Khan, Mirza Mohomed Ali Beg, Raja Pertap Bahadur Singh, Shaikh Samau Ali, Shaikh Inayat Ulla, and Nawab Mohamed Jafar Ali Khan, was "That all the Talukdars should, as has been done by the Maharajah of Ajodhia, circulate notices in their respective estates enjoining the rural population to observe the mourning for the period notified in the *Government Gazette*.

Raja Durga Pershad recited an eligiac poem in Persian composed by himself. After that a procession was formed, and the Talukdars in a body proceeded in their carriages to the Vicioria Park, where a very beautiful wreath was laid on the pedestal of the statue of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress.

BURMA.

RANGOON, FEB. 12.

A public meeting was held on the evening of the 18th instant at the Jubilee Hall for the purpose of raising a memorial to her late Majesty Queen Victoria. The Lieutenant-Governor presided. A resolution was adopted to the effect that a memorial be raised primarily for local purposes, 10 per cent. of subscriptions being devoted to India and 90 per cent. to Burmah, it being understood that the subscribers have the option of subscribing to either object if they wished. Subscription lists will be opened at once, and the actual form which the memorial will take will be decided by a general meeting hereafter.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	5	14
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	20	54
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	71	33	64
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	20	14	22
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	19	27	73
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	6	8	13
G Mahim and Worli	5	7	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	22
Total	139	118	279
Total plague deaths to date	81,293	69,639	
Same date last year	113	71	357

THERE has been a considerable increase in death from plague during the last week, the official return giving 4,377 deaths against 3,415 in the previous week. In the corresponding seven days of last year there were only 2,127 fatal seizures. Save in Mysore the increase has been general throughout India. Bengal reports 2,491 deaths, of which Patna claims 1,408 Saran 669, Bombay City 845, the Presidency 475, Mysore 226, Madras 138,—and Calcutta 129.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Monday was 112, the quinquennial average being 77. Thirty three fresh cases of plague and 30 deaths were reported.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending Feb. 1 were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	650	588
Karachi	4	1
Poona (including Cantonment)	9	10
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	6	3
Surat	33	19
Thana	26	24
Poona (excluding City)	5	4
Satara	12	7
Belgaum	180	127
Dharwar	42	27
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	62	32
Kolhapur	142	86
Cutch	5	2
Baroda territory	33	21
Janjira	23	16
Total...	1,251	979
Week ending Jan. 25	996	782
Total to date	429,198	328,757

Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Nasik, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Kolaba Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Kanara Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Saikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Aden, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur were free during the week.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 5th instant :—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 5th February, 1901, reporting that the s.s. Attaka with liquid fuel both in bunkers and in the ballast tanks is due in Bombay on the 7th February 1901 and specifying the restrictions under which he proposes to grant the permission applied for by the consignee Messrs. W. & A Graham Co., for the vessel to enter the Trustees' Dock. The Port Officer is of opinion that some definite ruling should be given by the Trustees regarding the admission of such vessels to the Docks and parts of the Harbour other than the petroleum ground and the bulk oil piers, as the number of vessels using liquid fuel is rapidly increasing.

Resolution.—The Trustees regret that pending the alteration of the By-laws a steamer with liquid fuel on board cannot be admitted to the Docks. Government should, however, be addressed with a view to amendment of the By-laws to admit of the admission of steamers using liquid fuel to the Docks and parts of the Harbour other than the petroleum grounds.

LIQUID FUEL AS COAL.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 24th July 1900, agreeing to the use of "liquid fuel" in one of the boilers at the Workshop for a further period up to 31st December 1900.

Read letter from the Engineer, No 127-4, dated 12th January 1901, reporting that the result of the further continuance for six months of the burning of liquid fuel in the Workshop boiler has been again more satisfactory than that of the previous 8 months' trial, the daily cost for the past six months comparing as under :—

	Cwts. qrs. lbs.	Price per ton. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.
Desharghur coal	25 0 14	16 12 3=21 1 0
Liquid fuel	11 3 16	25 0 0=14 11 0
	Difference..	Rs. 6 6 0

which is 30·3 per cent. in favour of the oil, the net saving on one boiler for the six months amounting to Rs. 809-10-0. The Engineer further reports that Messrs. Graham & Co. can only supply the fuel for the next six months at the enhanced rate of Rs. 30 per ton, which will raise the daily cost from Rs. 14-11-0 to Rs. 17-13-0, still, however, Rs. 3-4-0 less than with Desharghur coal, and recommends that Messrs. Graham & Co.'s offer for the supply of liquid fuel for six months at Rs. 30 per ton delivered be accepted and its use in the Workshop boiler continued.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, No. 171-4, dated 14th January 1901, forwarding copy of the report by his Mechanical Superintendent on trial of liquid fuel in the steam launch Princess, saying that he had to discontinue the trial after 18 days, as the cost came to about 10 annas a day more than that of coal, and that the expenditure in connection with the trial only amounted to Rs. 61-8-6 for fitting up the boiler.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, No. 329-4, dated 1st February 1901, saying that he would not recommend the use of liquid fuel in other boilers at present, as the price of liquid has been raised 20 per cent., while the contract price of coal averages 4½ per cent. lower than that of the last contract rate and also for certain other reasons stated by him.

Resolution.—The report is satisfactory as regards the further experiment in the use of liquid fuel for the Workshop boiler, and the Engineer's recommendation dated 12th January may be approved. At the increased rate now charged for the fuel it does not appear that it would be advantageous to extend its use to the Dock engine boilers.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 1st February 1901.	Total from 1st April 1900 to 1st Feb. 1901.	For week ending 1st February 1900.	Total from 1st April 1899 to 1st Feb. 1900.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	19	830	18	831
,, ,, out of	22	852	21	847
,, transported	14	546	7	566
,, attended to	0	65	0	48
,, warped	0	50	0	59

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. MULJEE B. BARBHAYA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, and there were also present Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. G. Lund Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Viegas, Dr. N. N Katrak, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. K. N. Wadia Mr. Sundernath D. Khol, and Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram C. I. E.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 11th inst., forwarding copy of letter from the Executive Engineer, who applied for three months' privilege leave, from the 9th April next or from such date as he might avail himself of it. The Commissioner stated that the acting arrangement during Mr. Murzban's absence would have to be made by the Corporation under Section 85 (2a) of the Municipal Act. The leave was granted, notice being sent to the Corporation regarding the acting appointment to be made.

CHOLERA BACILLUS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, dated 4th inst., in which attention was called to a report by Mrs. Haffkine and Captain Lamb, I. M. S., which was referred to in an article in the "Bombay Gazette" of 1st inst.

The Divisional Health Officer remarked that the presence of the cholera vibrios in water would seem to act as a warning of the possibility of a cholera epidemic, more especially if they should suddenly appear in waters which had not previously contained them. In future, he said, when examining the Bombay water, special observations would be made to determine the presence or otherwise of these vibrios, so that we might obtain warning of the condition of the water and the possibility or probability of a cholera epidemic again attacking the city of Bombay.

Dr. Viegas suggested that every precaution should be taken to prevent the fouling of the lakes, for if the water was fouled, the result would be disastrous to the city.

The Committee resolved to record the report.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

ASSAULT BY AN EUROPEAN.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. George Lees of the Technical Institute appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Mr. Soonderlal Guneshlal, the Secretary of the Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Mr. Vijayakar, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Hugh Sealy defended.

It appears that on the 25th January last the complainant, at about 11-30, a.m. was coming from Church Gate Station, towards the Fort, when he observed the defendant riding his bicycle at rather a high speed going in the same direction. There were three labour carts passing at right angles to him towards the Queen's Statue. Defendant met with some obstruction whereupon he halted and jumped off his bicycle and took hold of the reins of the first cartman. He next seized the man by the wrist and asked a mounted policeman who was near at hand to take the offender to a police chowky. Some people gathered near the spot, among them being the complainant. The latter explained that it would be a more reasonable course to take the cartman's number and name and to prosecute him. Defendant replied "mind your own business" and pushed his bicycle forcibly against complainant, the machine hitting him on the thigh and hip. Defendant then made off on his bike to Messrs. Norman & Co. in Meadows Street. He was followed by the sowar and complainant, who again asked for defendant's name. Instead of the name and address he was promised a thrashing. Later Mr. Lees again mounted his machine and went round Church Gate Station and Marine Lines to the Police Central Office near the market followed by complainant in a victoria and the mounted sowar. At the Central Police Office defendant took the initiative and lodged a complaint.

The Magistrate said defendant had no right to strike complainant. If he did it in a temper he ought to have apologised. Defendant was fined Rs. 10.

In another case of assault against Mr Lees, Kaikoshru Dossabhoy was the complainant. Defendant tendered a written apology and handed in Rs. 25 to be paid into the Esplanade Police Court Poor-Box.

THE majority of the troops in the Tochi Valley will probably be withdrawn this spring as the Northern Waziristan Militia are ready to take over the post. Provision will, however, be made in the Military Budget of the ensuing financial year to the extent of Rs. 81,000 to meet the extra expenditure on account of the Jandola and Kajuri Kach garrisons, and Rs. 2,17,500 for the Wano garrison. A sum of about 16 1-2 lakhs also will be provided on account of the occupation of Chitral and its line of communications ; and Rs. 1,64,000 for the expenses connected with the blockade of the Mahsud Waziris.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 13TH OF FEBRUARY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·994	Calm	1	68·8	46·0	77	...	2·62	+0·57
Sirsa	30·004	SW	2	71·2	41·0	77	...	0·92	−0·39
Delhi	30·009	Calm	2	69·2	48·1	64		2·47	+0·66
Agra	29·985	SE	6	75·0	53·9	80	0·02	2·63	+1·79
Cawnpore	29·976	N	3	76·2	40·5	74	...	3·16	+1·87
Allahabad	29·943	WNW	2	77·7	40·9	75	...	5·11	+3·67
Jhansi	30·014	NW	5	76·2	52·2	59	...	3·65	+3·73
Jacobabad	29·952	Calm	1	77·4	41·0	32	..	1·95	+1·22
Karachi	29·983	E	4	81·4	50·2	70	...	0·89	−0·22
Jeypore	30·027	ENE	4	65·2	40·5	7	0·01	2·14	+1·05
Ajmere	30·002	NE	3	61·0	41·9	91	...	2·55	+1·59
Deesa	29·997	E	7	80·0	43·0	32	...	0·12	−0·30
Ahmedabad	29·990	E	2	81·0	51·2	39	..	0·04	−0·63
Bhuj	29·993	SSW	5	79·8	50·0	43	..	0·04	−0·25
Jamnagar	29·988	SSW	9	80·0	49·3	59	...	0·00	−1·06
Dwarka	30·002	NE	6	74·9	53·1	67	...	0·07	...
Rajkot	30·027	W	5	79·9	44·5	61	...	0·00	−0·50
Bhownagar Para	29·979	W	6	81·5	[illegible]	51	...	0·00	−0·77
Veraval	29·984	N	9	79·0	55·3	56	...	0·01	−0·95
Neemuch	30·059	Calm	7	74·0	41·1	59	..	0·79	0·00
Indore	30·017	NW	5	76·3	44·6	58	..	0·76	−0·08
Saugor	29·991	NNE	8	76·4	44·1	60	...	3·93	+2·20
Jubbulpore	29·935	NW	3	77·9	53·4	91	...	3·29	+1·54
Hoshangabad	30·009	NE	3	77·7	47·8	58	...	2·70	+1·10
Khandwa	30·008	NW	7	81·2	45·6	45	...	1·18	+0·26
Raipur	29·910	Calm	4	77·2	62·2	96	0·20	1·67	−0·54
Nagpur	29·988	Calm	4	79·8	55·7	43	..	1·10	−1·10
Amraoti	29·975	SSW	4	83·1	51·4	25	...	2·73	+0·98
Akola	29·964	W	6	[illegible]	45·5	25	...	[illegible]	−0·75
Surat	29·958	Calm	4	81·0	51·1	61	...	0·21	−0·14
Malegaon	30·024	W	7	81·4	40·9	24	..	0·74	−0·43
Bombay	29·972	NE	13	78·0	63·1	68	..	0·71	−0·14
Poona	30·010	NW	9	80·6	42·0	48	...	0·22	−1·75
Ahmednagar	30·021	NW	5	78·3	42·4	34	..	1·41	−0·14
Aurangabad	29·931	Calm	11	79·9	51·2	26	...	1·32	...
Sholapur	29·989	NW	9	82·2	49·1	21	...	0·38	−1·19
Ratnagiri	29·939	NE	7	77·5	55·9	56	...	0·01	−0·79
Belgaum	29·939	Calm	3	79·3	48·	27	...	0·02	−2·27
Goa	29·866	N	6	79·0	0·02	74	..	0·01	−1·19
Karwar	29·923	NE	8	80·1	63·6	75	...	0·00	−2·82
Mangalore	29·883	NE	4	81·3	71·9	66	...	1·26	−2·40
Calicut	29·861	ENE	8	89·2	74·0	77	...	3·91	−2·59
Cochin	29·871	NE	..	93·5	78·6	81	...	5·3	−3·90
Bangalore	29·890	WNW	5	85·8	66·3	68	0·09	1·04	−3·29
Secunderabad	29·901	NNE	4	87·6	63·1	84	0·01	0·97	−1·16
Masulipatam	29·864	Calm	10	89·5	69·	96	3·80	4·43	−3·89
Bellary	29·934	NW	9	89·5	66·7	19	..	0·03	−2·38
Cuddapah	29·859	WNW	6	99·2	74·8	43	...	1·60	−1·20
Madras	29·846	S	8	89·0	75·5	77	..	6·30	−13·31
Coimbatore	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Trichinopoly	29·855	Calm	4	97·1	76·8	73	...	7·99	−0·44
Negapatam	29·851	S	12	88·2	76·4	78	...	31·63	+4·46
Colombo	29·8[illegible]9	SE	6	89·0	74·0	83	..	25·4	+1·67
Aden	30·026	ENE	12	76·8	68·9	72	..	0·32	−0·73

n column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Rajputana and Central India and at Delhi, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Belgaum and Bellary and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in the Madras Presidency. Grandients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Negapatam, Goa and Bombay, and moderate to light elswhere.

Both the temperatures are from large to very large in defect of the normal everywhere except in Mysore and the Madras Presidency, where they are from 5° to 9° in excess. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Trichinopoly, and the lowest 40° at Jeypore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcoast at Agra, Jabulpur, Raipur, Culicut and Masulipatam.

Heavy rain has fallen at Masulipatam (3'80), light showers at raipur and a few drops at Agra, Jeypore, Bangalore and Secunderabad.

The abnormal chart indicates that the disturbance is passing south-eastwards into the Bay. The weather in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and in Mysore is still slightly unsettled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western Indi

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 12th February 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·925
Temperature of the Air	degrees	70·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		59·1
Dew Point		51·0
Relative humidity of Air		0·516
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 11 10		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	78·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		64·0
General Directions of wind*		NNE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	308

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

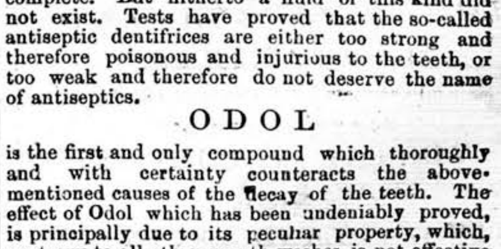
B. V. A. CARBINE ASSOCIATION.

1901 MEETING.

THE following are the best scores made on the first day of the meeting held on the 10th and 11th inst. :—

MATCH I.		MATCH II.	
Gr F Hainsworth	58	Corpl A L Rhenius	56
Gr A T Howlett	57	Sergt C F Spencer	50
Gr T L Clarke	57	Corpl G L Chard	48
Gr J R Allen	55	Br W H King	48
Gr W F Zurhorst	51	2nd Lt C E Durnford	46
Gr G V Evans	49	Sergt D A Pinder	44
32 Entries		30 Entries	

MATCH III.		MATCH IV.	
Gr R Grune	21	Br W H King	34
Gr G M Murray	20	Sergt Instr G Lown	32
Gr J R Allen	20	Corpl G L Chard	31
Gr T L Clarke	19	Gr J R Allen	31
Gr S J Squires	16	Br W Thomson	30
Sergt Instr G Lown	16	Br O M P Clyne	29
46 Entries		36 Entries	



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WHOLESALE :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ld., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees or British-India.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
T. E. LORD & LADY NORTHCOTE.
"JEHANGIR
THE MAGNIFICENT"
7TH, 8TH, AND 11TH MARCH.

Seats already booked for the 22nd, 24th and 29th January will be retained for the corresponding numbers on the first second and third nights of the above dates respectively.

N.B.—Performence Commences at 9 o'clock and NOT 9-30 as erroneously printed on the Tickets.

Reserved Seats vacant at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

AN OFFER—
UNPARALLELED.
THE KANGAROO
IS
A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of
THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE
NOW UNDER ORGANISATION.
Cash Rs. 176,
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
AND
DR. R. F. SEERVAI
SURGEON-DENTISTS,
No. 13, Hornby Row, Bombay,
Opposite the General Post Office.

WORTHINGTON
PUMPING ENGINE CO.,
NEW YORK—U.S. A.
IN STOCK READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Boiler Feed Pumps.
High-Pressure Pumps.
Hydraulic Pressure Pumps.
Sinking Pumps.
Pumps for Tank or Light Service.
Pumps for General Service,
&c., &c., &c.
Stock lists, illustrated catalogues, prices and full particulars on application to
The Manager,
WORTHINGTON PUMPING ENGINE Co.,
8, Hummum St.,
Bombay.

THE LAW OF 1900.
THE SECOND OF A SERIES
OF ARTICLES DEALING WITH
THE LAW OF 1900.
will appear in
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." of FEB. 16.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs.30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem ...... Rs. 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17
Examination and Certificate 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain A Steven, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Daghestan, 2,212 tons, Captain F Littlehale, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s Attaka, 139 tons, Captain J H Rankine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo 4th February, with a cargo of 150 tons fuel oil.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, Miss Ward and 25 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Islanda, 3,360 tons, Captain J C Tice, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 29th January via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umta, 3,451 tons Captain F Harrington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 24th January via coast ports, with a general cargo and coal, and Mr Gorman and Mr Parr as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain P H Martyr will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Gentlemen, Dr A C Venis, Mr M Joseph, Mr E W Manson, Mr Saldanha 13 natives and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEBRUARY 13.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
H M S Cossack		Cartwright			Cruiser
Do Racoon		Grant	Wet Basin		do
Hardinge		Ody	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Assaye		Browne			Transport
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Okara	3139	Shildrick			M M & Co
Booldana	2860	McChellord			M M & Co
Ceylon		Hughes			I L Service Steamer
Clyde	2193	Valentini			P and O Co
Maria	34	Kemball			Yacht
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Zamania	2852	Lee			M M & Co
Unity	929	Hansen			Bombay Co
Chusan	4300	Daniel	China	26-2	P & O Co
Okhla	3435	Steven			M M & Co
Baron Fairlie	2324	Wisnom	Liverpool		M M & Co
Nairung	2562	Edge			T M & Co
Flor de Mar	121	Nacoda			P Vire hand
Umta	3451	Herrington			M M & Co
Indus	2330	Duchateau			M Maritimes
Islanda	3360	Tice			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Gulf of Trinidad	1601	Duncanson	Hamburg	20-2	F M & Co
D	Clan Menzies	693	Becket			F M & Co
E	Daghestan	2212	Tittleholes	Antwerp	14-2	M M & Co
H&J	Virawa	2158	McDougall	Zanzibar	16-2	M M & Co
N	W Hall	1912	Diver			T M & Co
O	Baku Standard	2375	Tucker	Marseilles		E L & Co
P	Nankin	3960	Benton	China	14-2	P & O Co
Q	Goa	1217	Nielson	Zanzibar	20-2	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Jamnager	14-2	Shepd & Co
Kaveri	583	Ahmed	Bhownager	14-2	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	20-2	W & A G&Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15-2	C Boggiano
4	Bisagno	1510	Dante	China	17-2	G Delaya
5	Flintshire	2476	Dwyer	Dunkirk	1[illegible]-2	Bombay Co
7	Matin	2433	Archer	Rangoon	15-2	K N & Co
8	Rydal Hall	2139	Jones	Karachi	16-2	K N & Co
9	Eden Hall	2332	Wilkes	Liverpool	16-2	K N & Co
10	Albano	2433	Kudenbolde	Antwerp	19-2	G & Co
12	Persia	4199	Wheeler	Aden	16-2	P & O S N Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	16-2	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
Bahaduri	829	MacAliston	Mangalore	15-2	Shepd & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Islanda s s	Tice	Rangoon, Jan 29
	Indus s s	Duchateau	Yokohama, Jan 17
	Umta s s	Herrington	Calcutta, Jan 24
	Attaka s s	Rankine	Colombo, Feb 4

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Pachumba s s	Rickford	Karachi
	H M S Assye	Lambert	Karachi
	H M S Plassey	Carver	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Daghestan, Littlehale, for Antwerp.
" Pemba, Martyr, for Persian Gulf.
" Okhla, Steven, for Calcutta.

The schooner Flor de Mar, entered for loading yesterday for Diu.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—730 cwt teelseed cake The New Mofussil Co: 510 cwt myrabollams Eojee Oomersey; 40 bales wool M Ruttonsey, 230 cwt old copper R Keroba.

Asia s—130 bales cotton waste H Hunsraj; 13 bales goat hair and 121 bales wool A Tyeb; 4305 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 60 bales wool R M Kooka; 100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 40 bales wool H Hunsraj; 2030 cwt bonemeal Croft Mody and Co; 61 bales wool E Moojee; 52 cwt old copper R Keroba; 40 bales wool and 135 bales goat hair M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Indus s—1 case garnet stones E B Parekh.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wennington s—110 bales cotton Lyon and Co.

Flintshire s—150 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wennington s—1030 bales cotton and 4300 cwt gingllyseed Volkart Brothers; 150 bales hemp G Natnoo; 75 bales hemp P Baimjee; 397 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams J Khetsey and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Albano s—100 cwt horns L Hassam; 250 cwt gum Cosser and Co; 335 bales cotton Glade and Co.

Gulf of Trinidad s—3 0 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 119 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 4080 cwt rapeseed M Vulubhdas

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—150 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

Bisagno s—159 cwt sharkfins and 11 cwt dry fish P F Talati.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th February.

1. There will be 10 inch R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters to-day at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, at 6-45 a.m. to-morrow.

3. There will be Class Firing at Cooria to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12 a.m.

4. There will be Class Firing at Cooria on Saturday next, 16th instant Dress: Plain Clothes. Trains leaves Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30 and 3-55 p.m., and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT COLONEL E FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 14th February.

1. The Battalion will parade for a Field-day on Saturday next the 16th instant. A, B, C, D and F Companies will rendezvous at Mahaluxmi Station, B B & C I Railway at 7-30 p.m. The place and Rendezvous for the remaining Companies will be notified to Officer's Commanding who are requested to make their own arrangements for getting their companies to the Rendezvous. Dress—Field-day order, putties to be worn. Ten rounds of Blank Ammunition will be issued on falling in.

2. Helmets, Buttons, Leather chain straps and Putties will be issued to members of A, B, C and G Companies on application at Head-quarters.

3. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company in the Grant Medical College Grounds at 5 p.m. on Friday next, the 15th instant.

4. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday next the 15th instant, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company:—No. 1007 Vol H Mungavan.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 19th January 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	95,000	1,95,000	4,000	2,94,000
Or per mile of Railway	206	423	9	638
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	1,62,000	3,65,000	8,000	5,35,000
Total for 3 weeks	2,57,000	5,60,000	12,000	8,29,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	93,839	2,93,537	3,664	3,91,040
Per mile of Ry. do.	203	637	8	848
Total to corresponding date do.	2,79,654	8,11,459	7,332	10,98,445

Decrease for the week ...... Rs. 97,040
Do. to date ...... " 2,69,445

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

VAN INGEN—January 23, at Ootacamund, the wife of J H Van Ingen, of a daughter.

YATE—February 3, at the Residency, Quetta, the wife of the Hon'ble Lieut-Colonel C E Yate, C S I, C M G, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DILLON—ELLES—February 7, at Lahore, by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev Mr J G Symes, M A, Chaplain, Lieut-Colonel G F Dillon, 26th Punjab Infantry, to Dora Amy, only daughter of Major-General Sir Edmond and Lady Elles.

LESLIE—PEPPE—February 5, at St Paul's Cathedral, Ranchi, by the Rev F C Boyd, John Leslie, Agent, Tea Districts Labour Supply Association, to Alice Amy, elder daughter of the late George Tosco Peppe, Manager, Chota Nagpur Raj.

DEATH.

HORSFORD—February 3, at Agar, W Malwa, C India, Lieutenant Norman Dudley Horsford, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, only son of Colonel N M J Horsford, late Indian Staff Corps, aged 26 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1901.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was essentially business-like, and the Council is to be congratulated on having got through such a large volume of work in so short a time. If the interpellations by honourable members were fewer, they were more to the point than usual, and the replies were commendably brief and pithy. Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre asked for and received some information with regard to famine operations in Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum, where the Collectors have been authorised to institute the grant of gratuitous relief wherever it shall become necessary. Mr. Gokhale put a number of questions concerning relief in Guzarat, eliciting from Mr. Monteath the views of Government regarding the minimum wage. Government have never, he said, expressed the view that the reduced minimum wage is by itself sufficient to maintain the recipient in a condition of normal health, or asked for opinion on that point. That wage was prescribed as a penal wage, and no effort had been spared to restrict its application to the wilfully idle so as to induce them to work if they are in need of relief or to go away if they are not, an explanation which Mr. Gokhale may accept as just and unanswerable. Questions regarding settlement and revenue are always prominent though at these meetings never of very great importance. But one of those by Mr. Chhatre as to the legal training of honorary magistrates was worthy of more attention than it received. Mr. Chhatre would have these magistrates pass a test in rudimentary law and procedure. These gentlemen are possessed of as wide acquaintance with law as the average honorary magistrate in England, but they are at this disadvantage that they have no legal guide, as the latter have, in the person of the so-called Magistrate's Clerk. On the other hand their proceedings are systematically revised, and that perhaps compensates for the absence of a law clerk. This being so, although it cannot be denied that Mr. Chhatre's suggestion has much to recommend it, Government sees no reason for any modification of the present mode of selection. A question of much importance was that put by Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, as to the deterioration of the staple of Indian cotton caused by sowing the seeds of short staple varieties with those of long staple varieties in districts which have hitherto been well noted for long staple varieties. Mr. Bomanji characterised this practice as fraudulent. But this aspect of the case was rejected by Mr. Monteath who explained that the principal reason for the change was that the grower found the short-staple variety or a mixture of long and short-staple varieties was the more profitable owing to the demand for it in Indian Mills and on the Continent of Europe. Until the demand for the inferior varieties so diminished as to render the growth of them less profitable to the cultivator, it was doubtful whether any measures which Government could take would be effectual in preventing the sowing of the short-staple variety, and Government of course could not admit that the sowings to which the honourable member referred are fraudulent or such as it would be justifiable to prohibit. The fraudulent practices come in at a very much later stage and it is the merchant, rather than the grower, who must be looked to in order to effect the remedy Mr. Bomanji desires.

The remainder of Tuesday's proceedings consisted of the consideration of Bills to amend the existing law. The bulk of these comprised little more than formal matters. The Bill to amend the Bombay Salt Act merely substituted one phrase for another, and was allowed to pass its third reading unopposed. The Bill to amend the Abkari Act had for its object the more effective control of hemp drugs by giving Government power to regulate the cultivation of the plant. Although it is scarcely conceivable much opposition to this proposal will be offered, the matter has been referred to a Select Committee. The Bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act was similarly dealt with, its reference to a Select Committee being desirable inasmuch as it provides for the conferring of powers on servants of the Trust which business-men might possibly raise objection to. The third reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act was so much a foregone conclusion that it is almost remarkable so much time was occupied in the further discussion of the measure. The sitting closed with the debate on the Mofussil Municipalities Bill which was continued yesterday. This measure has excited a great deal of criticism and the whole of the sitting was devoted to its consideration. There was a large number of amendments on the paper and when the Council rose little more than half had been dealt with. Professor Gokhale had the greatest number of emendations to propose, but none of them met with success. The most protracted discussion took place in regard to the disqualifications and disabilities of persons seeking honours as Municipal Councillors but while Sir Charles Ollivant declined to accept any alteration of the clause disqualifying persons guilty of offences punishable by six months' imprisonment he intimated that Government were not disposed to oppose a provision for appeal to the High Court in cases of corrupt practices at elections. It was necessary to ascertain whether Government had the power to permit that appeal and with that view the consideration of the amendment was deferred until to-day. Sir Charles Ollivant gave the assurance that if they had the power Government would provide for an appeal to the High Court and if not the Governor-in-Council would have the power to remove the disability in cases where it was thought fit.

FRONTIER ADMINISTRATION.

THERE ought not to be anything amusing in a Government communiqué. But there is in that which announces the scheme of Frontier Administration. With a loud fanfarade we are informed that in 1898, Lord George Hamilton observed that her Majesty's Government were of opinion that the existing arrangements were not satisfactory, and that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Punjab frontier should be more directly than heretofore under the control and supervision of the Government of India. Taking this as his text, his Excellency the Viceroy has given his closest attention to this important subject. He has personally visited the frontier, in order to examine its situation on the spot. For two years he has given a full and patient trial to the present system of frontier control, and the conclusion at which his Excellency has arrived, and that has since received the unanimous support of his Council, is that the present system cannot wisely be continued, because it interposes constant opportunities for friction, hesitation, and delay in carrying out a policy the responsibility for which rests with the Government of India, while its execution is entrusted to a local administration. Well, whether Lord Curzon is the first Viceroy who ever visited Kathiawar or not, he cannot claim to have an exclusive acquaintance with the frontier, and it is almost impossible to restrain a smile when we remember that a Viceroy who retired so long ago as 1880, recommended the change. Two years the Viceroy has studied this subject. That is all the time it has taken him to arrive at the conclusion that his predecessor Lord Lytton came to one and twenty years ago. That Viceroy suggested a Frontier Province under one chief Commissioner in rank only beneath that of a Lieutenant Governor and Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., in his volume on "The Forward Policy" urged as "more convenient, now that the Baluchistan administration is developed and consolidated, that Peshawar and the Northern Frontiers should be formed into a second Frontier Chief Commissionership on precisely the same footing as Baluchistan. Lord Lytton discussing this scheme said:—"The Viceroy would, by means of this arrangement, command the services of his own specially elected agent, in whose hands the threads of all our Border politics and tribal relations would be concentrated. The time of such an Agent could be devoted almost entirely to frontier duties. The political and administrative conduct of the frontier would be in the same hands and pass through the same channels. All division of responsibility and all antagonism of schools and systems would thus be eliminated." Lord Curzon will admit that this is not the first time that proposals have been made to create a new and separate administration on the North-West Frontier. But the communiqué does not refer at all kindly to the efforts of his predecessors. "Schemes," we read, "varying in character and magnitude have been discussed by the Government of India during the last quarter of the century, but they have all proved abortive, partly, perhaps, because the time was not ripe for their fulfilment, but mainly because they were too ambitious and involved too great a dislocation of the existing interests to admit of their being carried through without serious opposition." No. That is not modest, or just. Lord Curzon has a Government which is fully in sympathy with him and which recognises that those on the spot know better than those at home what is necessary and desirable. Every Viceroy has not been so lucky.

Whilst deprecating the flourish of trumpets and the belittling of the schemes of his predecessors, we are glad to find His Excellency does not claim to have originated the new departure. At all events he has been the first to act and for that large credit is due. In the days when Mr. Bruce administered Derajat he says there was a consensus of opinion that the present system of Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Political Officers was not conducive to good frontier administration and required adjustment. Different policies were pursued in Baluchistan, Waziristan, Kurram, Afridiland and Malakand which did not and could not work smoothly. What has been decided is that the new frontier agency or province shall be under the direct control of the Government of India, to be formed out of the Trans-Indus districts of the Punjab. The officer at the head of the new Province is to be the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. His charge will consist of four districts with the tribal country beyond their limits; also of five political agencies—Dir, Swat, Chitral, the Khyber, the Kurram Valley, north and south. The Agent to the Governor-General will be given both a Revenue and a Judicial Commissioner to assist him in the administrative, judicial work, and not only these but the whole of the Deputy Commissioners also, we hope, may be experienced men. For although it is easy to put this vast territory under one Government and one Administrator it is difficult to reduce its population to a common multiple. One tribe differs from another almost as much as the fishes of the sea. It is said that the officers of the new province will, if possible, be brought on to the list of the Political Department of the Government of India. There ought to be no question about it, for it has been before brought to the notice of Government that the Commissioners now have not rank or status commensurate with the nature of the frontier duties for which they are responsible and which counts for so much in the eyes of the tribes, who appreciate having the man who conducts their affairs high in rank and high in authority, "who gets guns, salutes and escorts, and creates a bit of a stir when he moves about among them, not a man in buckram, who cannot impress or influence them in the same degree."

ELECTRIC EXPRESSES IN GERMANY.

WHATEVER may be said regarding German manufacturers, there is no doubt that the business men of the Fatherland can hold their own, if nothing more, among the enterprises of the commercial classes in the world. The latest idea in Berlin is a scheme to make all the principal railway lines electrical. Herr Rathenan is at the head of the movement, and he has had an interview with the Emperor William, who, with all his faults takes unbounded interest in the economical progress of his country. His Majesty has invariably sought the acquaintance of every scientist who has made important discoveries, and he is reported to have given the scheme his powerful support. A committee of experts has been formed, and during the year experiments will be made on the military line from Berlin to Zossen, which has been placed at the disposal of the Committee by the War Minister. It is proposed to first run the passenger trains by electricity, steam being used for the goods traffic, and it is hoped to attain a speed of from 125 to 160 miles an hour. Electric cars are being built, and if the trial succeeds, the time will not be far distant when Hamburg may be reached from Berlin in a little less than an hour.

EDUCATION IN NORTHERN INDIA.

IN the report on the administration of district boards in the North Western Provinces, there is a lengthy reference to education to which the local authorities are paying great attention. A great stimulus was given to primary education both by starting new schools and by grants in aid to existing private schools. The local bodies were aided by Government who increased the grants, and thus the former bodies were able to give a distinct impetus to the growth of schools during the year. The results achieved were good, in many parts excellent, but in Lucknow, Pilibhit and Mirzapur education is rather backward. The progress of female education was not great, and this in a measure is due to the indifference of the people, there being a general prejudice against the idea that females, as well as males, have need of education. Nevertheless, there are signs of its weakening and if the progress is slow it is sure. The chief obstacle is the want of an adequate supply of competent school mistresses. Attention was devoted to physical training, and the reports indicate a growing love among Indian boys for English games and athletic sports.

THE Public Meeting of the Ladies of Bombay, which was advertised to take place on Friday next, at 5-30 p.m., has been postponed till Monday, the 18th instant, at the same hour.

THE indigo sales at Calcutta on Tuesday closed very firm, there having been an improvement in price of about ten per cent.

THE Maharani of Cooch Behar is going to England for two years, shortly, for the education of her children. The Maharajah has taken her place in the country.

IT is understood that the value of the Victoria Scholarships which Lady Curzon hopes to endow in commemoration of the Queen-Empress will be about Rs. 240 each.

THE usual triennial programme of railway construction in India has been prepared. It will include several important projects, both by the State and companies.

MR. BURT has taken over charge as officiating Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, Calcutta, relieving Mr. H. Stuart, who proceeds shortly on furlough.

THE approximate gross earnings of Indian railways from the 1st April 1900 to the 26th January 1901 are just 70 lakhs better than in the corresponding period of last year.

MR. APCAR of Messrs. Apcar and Co., has been re-elected to represent the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Trust on the expiry of his term of office.

MR. C. W. GREY, Superintendent, Bengal Coal Co. Ld., has been elected to represent the Chamber on the Port Trust in place of Mr. C. E. Smyth, of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co.

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have been informed by the Government of Bengal that an intimation has been received through the India Office that the construction of four light-houses in the Red Sea is to be commenced.

CAPTAIN A. H. MCMAHON, Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral, will take up his appointment of Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan, early next month, Captain C. Archer, Deputy Commissioner, Thall Chotiali, then proceeding to the Malakand.

HER HIGHNESS the Maharanee-Regent of Mysore, their Highnesses the Maharajah and the Maharanee, with their Staff and retinue, left Madras last night by a special train for Mysore. The Maharajah was escorted to the Railway Station by troopers of H. E. the Governor's Body Guard.

MR. C. L. S. RUSSELL, Under-secretary to the Government of Bengal, will shortly join the Political Department, being posted to Bangalore. Mr. R. Sheepshanks, also of the Bengal Secretariat, will join the Calcutta High Court as Registrar on the promotion of Mr. E. P. Chapman to a District Judgeship.

THE St. John Ambulance Association has decided to establish an ambulance organization in India. The India Office has cordially sanctioned the proposal. The work of organization has been entrusted to Major A. C. Yate, 2nd Baluchis, who has long taken a keen interest in the subject, and is the author of numerous papers relating to it.

SOME excitement was caused on Monday in Garden Reach in consequence of the conservancy carters connected with the local Municipality going on strike. The reason of the strike is said to be due to the men not receiving their wages. The Garden Reach police appeared on the scene, and succeeded in inducing the men on strike to return to their duties.

TRAFFIC on the Nowshera-Dargai Railway only opened on January 1st, but it has expanded so quickly that the rolling-stock is not equal to the demands upon it. This is an excellent sign, as the railway is the first of the 2 feet 6 inch lines built on the frontier for strategical purposes. The bridging of the Kabul River at Nowshera should now be taken in hand at once.

A COLLISION occurred on Monday between a passenger train engine and a goods train on the northern Bengal Section, Eastern Bengal State Railway, causing a block on the lines for a considerable time. The scene of the collision is situated at some four stations on this side of Nattore station. By the two engines colliding the trains were very badly damaged, the shock causing much excitement among the passengers. One train, the down Darjeeling Mail train, suffered a delay of about two hours.

THE Afghan refugees Sirdar Zonya Khan, his son Asuf Khan, and Rusaf Khan, his son-in-law, with their respective families, have been permitted by the Government of India to return to their homes in Afghanistan, and His Highness the Amir having consented to the same, has placed at their disposal a sum of Rs. 30,000 for travelling expenses to Kabul. They do not leave Dehra immediately but a couple of months hence at the commencement of the hot weather.

HERE, writes the "Indian Planters' Gazette," is an amusing instance of how the poor planter will be robbed if he goes into sugar wholesale. A short time back a go-a-head member of the community who, with an eye to sugar in the future, laid down a goodly cultivation of the succulent cane, was riding round his lands when he noticed smoke issuing from the centre of a large field of cane. Forcing his gee through the cane he came upon a snug clearance in the centre where a gentle Aryan was busily engaged in crushing out sugar with a pair of bullocks and a patent mill, while his chaste spouse was doing the cooking part of the manufacture. The native was much astonished at being caught and more pained by the naughty language and overbearing manners of his white brother. Particularly as he considered he had fully done his duty by paying the factory chokeydar to be allowed to pursue his employment unmolested.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

THE attendance at Mahaluxmi yesterday was not large, but as the afternoon progressed the number of spectators was largely augmented by those who got away from business early. The programme consisted of seven events, in none of which did the favourites get the verdict. On Saturday and Monday the bookmakers lost a large amount of money, but yesterday they got back a lot of their own. In the Town Plate Prince Charlie, although carrying 10st. 2 lbs., was backed at even money, and special was well supported for second place. Neither of them were prominent in the race, which fell to Plebian, a horse which has made improvement of late. Honeysuckle and Noura were picked out for chief support in the Second Dealers' race, but the winner turned up in Victory with Godolphin second. The Agakhan's stable started Ayrdale for the Stand Plate, and as his connections backed him, weight of money brought the prices down to evens. A great many, however, invested on Seamist, who ran third to Security and Vigorous, when the former broke the record for six furlongs. Seamist got home, but she only beat Spark by a head after a most exciting finish. Amorosa pulled back a lot of the losings on Nada, who went down to Ocean on Monday. The latter was running in the same race, and if it is true, as rumour says, that Nada is 14lbs. better than Amorosa, it is extraordinary that she did not win. Bandicoot ran well and may be successful on Saturday. Eleven horses faced the gate for the Bedouin Stakes, the winner turning up in Mamaluke, an animal which gained winning brackets during the extra meetings last year. Regal once more was placed, and it would not be out of his turn if he won a race outright. There was plenty of money for Vigorous for the Exeter Stakes, but Kelso beat him by half a length. The Patiala horse was giving 16 lbs., and he was handicapped up to his best form. Brigand was favourite for the Asian Stakes, but he could get no nearer than two lengths behind Achilles, who has run consistently at the meeting.

The Town Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arab and C. B. ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—1 1-4 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Plebian, 7st 4lbs ...... Heeroo 1
Mr Anandji Nanji's Bonaparte, 7st ...... Hoyt 2
Mr S C P's Special, 7st 5lbs ...... Noormahomed 3
H H Maharaja of Jodhpore's Prince Charlie, 10st 7lbs ...... Ramshaw 0
Mr Anandji Nanji's Muswood, 7st 12lbs ...... Southall 0
Messrs G K and D D's Muktar, 6st 10lbs ...... Kamad 0
Mr S C P's Rocket, 6st 7lbs ...... Sumsudin 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Prince Charlie, 5 to 1 against Special, 8 to 1 Muswood, 12 to 1 Plebian, and 14 to 1 others.

Won by a short neck, a neck separating second and third; Muswood was fourth. Time—2 mins. 21 2-5secs.

The Second Dealers.—Rs. 2,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. For Arab Horses which have been imported into Bombay direct from country of foaling since 1st July, 1900, and which are the property of, or which have been brought from, the importers. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 7lbs. (Landing allowance clause does not apply.) Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs Hajibhoy Vishram and Anandji Nanji's Victory, 8st 5lbs ...... Nama 1
Mr A M Amer's Godolphin 8st 9lbs ...... Soda 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Honeysuckle, 8st 5lbs ...... Robinson 3
Mr Moostapha bin Talib's Noura, 8st. 9lbs ...... Heeroo 4
Mr S C P's Foreigner, 8st 12lbs ...... Hoyt 0
Mr Abdool Rayman Assami's Monsoon, 8st 9lbs ...... Wool 0
Mr Finch's Tamerlane, 8st 5lbs ...... Ramshaw 0
Mr A R Oobyed's Eminence, 8st 5lbs ...... Southall 0
Mr Abdoolali Lookmanji's Hoosainee 8st, 5lbs Penton 0
Mr Almas bin Abdoola's Sheriff, 8st ...... Saunders 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Honeysuckle, 3 to 1 Noura, 5 to 1 Tamerlane, and longer odds the rest.

Won by one and-a-half lengths, three-quarters of a length dividing second and third; Noura was fourth. Time—1min. 39 1-2secs.

The Stand Plate.—Rs. 1,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. A Handicap for horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,200 since 1st April 1899. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Hajee Esmail Sait's Seamist 9st ...... Southall 1
Mr Murdoch's Spark 9st 10lbs ...... Ramshaw 2
Mr Hyde's Terapore 7st 5lbs ...... Hoyt 3
H H Aga Khan's Ayrdale 9st 9lbs ...... Robinson 0
Mr Baldock's Teepookana 9st 2lbs ...... Williams 0
Messrs G K and D D's Roy 9st 1lbs C. B. ...... Mahomed 0
Lt-Col Monteith's Peerage 7st 11lbs ...... Saunders 0
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's Holkar 7st 10lbs ...... Robertson 0
Mr R J Hunter's Tourist 6st 12lbs ...... Rooke 0
Mr T C Naples Victoria 6st 7lbs ...... Elliot 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Ayrdale, 6 to 1 Seamist, Roy, and Spark, 8 to 1 Terapore, and 12 to 1 others.

Won by a head, same distance dividing second and third; Ayrdale was fourth. Time—1min. 15 2-5secs.

The Lawn Stakes.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. A Handicap for ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Baldock's Amorosa 9st 5lbs ...... Williams 1
Mr Morton's Inniscoombe 8st 13lbs ...... Ramshaw 2
Mr A Sattar's Bandicoot 8st 0lbs ...... Southal 3
Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's Ocean 8st 5lbs ...... Gooloo 0
Mr J C Galstaun's Not Yet 8st 2lbs ...... Robinson 0
Mr R J Hunter's Fancy 7st 10lbs ...... Wool 0
Mr G Hunter's Good Boy 7st 4lbs ...... Rooke 0
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's Nautilus 9st 1lbs ...... Greenhalgh 0
Mr Milward and Aga S Shah's Rebecca 8st 10 lbs ...... Hoyt 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Inniscoombe, 4 to 1 Amarosa and Nautilus, and 12 to 1 others.

Won by three-quarters of a length; one length dividing second and third; Nautilus was fourth. Time—1min. 15 2-5secs.

The Bedouin Stakes.—Rs. 3,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Horses. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Mameluke 7st 3lbs ...... Heeroo 1
Mr Finch's Admirer 7st 8lbs ...... Hoyt 2
Messrs Issaverden's and Baldock's Chand 9st 8lbs ...... Robinson 3
Mr Anandji Nanji's President 9st 5lbs ...... Greenhalgh 0
Mr A M Amer's Hyderi 9st 4lbs ...... Soda 0
H H Aga Khan's Yildiz 8st 8lbs ...... Ramshaw 0
Mr S C P's Shanavaz 9st 7lbs ...... Noormahomed 0
Mr Rienz's Regal 7st 10lbs ...... Sontall 0
Mr Finch's Admirer, 7st 8lbs ...... Hozt 0
H H Maharaja Holkar's Shanghai 7st 5lbs ...... Oomarkhan 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's Mameluke, 7st 3lbs ...... Heeroo 0
H H Maharaja Holkar's Chieftain 7st ...... Gooloo 0
Mr S A Wahed's Earl 9st ...... Kamad 0

Betting: 2 to 1 Chand, 4 to 1 Regal, 6 to 1 Admirer and Zildiz, 8 to 1 President and Hyderi, 10 to 1 Shanavaz, 12 to 1 others.

Won easily by one and a half lengths, one length between second and third; Zildiz was fourth and Admirer fifth. Time 1min. 50secs.

The Exeter Stakes.—Rs. 2,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 100. A Handicap for horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Hyde's Kelso, 8st 2lbs ...... Ramshaw 1
Mr K R S's Vigorous, 9st 4lbs ...... Robinson 2
Mr S C P's Orion, 7st 8lbs ...... Southall 3
Mr M Goculdas' Gnullo, 7st 9lbs ...... Oomarkhan 0
Mr A Sattar's Enfil, 7st 7lbs ...... Gooloo 0

Betting: Evens on Vigorous, 6 to 4 against Kelso, and 10 to 1 others.

Won by half-a-length; one-and-a-half length between second and third. Time—1min. 30 2-5secs.

The Asian Stakes.—Rs. 1,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arab and C.-B. ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Hyde and Capt Purvi's Achilles 7st 8lbs ...... Hoyt 1
Mr K R S's Brigand 9st 10lbs ...... Robinson 2
Messrs G K and D D's Chancellor 7st 10lbs. Southall 3
Aga Mirza Ahmed's Arthur 9s......t ...... Ramshaw 0
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's Anaiza 8st ...... Wool 0
General MacCall's Ptarmigan 7st 12lbs ...... Gooloo 0
Mr S A Wahed's Royal Prince 7st 5lbs ...... Oomarkhan 0
Mr S C P's Leader 7st 3lbs ...... Elliot 0
Mr D M's Buktawar 7st 1lbs ...... Noormahomed 0
Mr Moostapha bin Talib's Rubi 6st 12lbs ...... Heeroo 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Brigand, 3 to 1 Achilles, 5 to 1 Arthur, 10 to 1 Ptarmigan and Chancellor, and 20 to 1 others.

Won by two lengths, one length between second and third; Ptarmigan was fourth. Time—1min. 20secs.

ELABORATE arrangements are being made for H. E. the Viceroy's shooting trip in the Nepal Terai nex month, which will be almost on the same scale as was the camp when the present King of England visited the Nepal jungles in the company of Sir Jung Bahadur in 1876. About six hundred elephants, it is said, will be employed for driving and hunting purposes. A memorable incident in connection with the Prince of Wales' hunting expedition in Nepal was the sensational conflict between a formidable rogue elephant and the Maharaja's champion fighting elephant, in which the former, after a prolonged struggle, was vanquished and captured.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CAPE INVASION.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Reuter wires from Colesberg that the hills at Donkerspoort, north of Norval's Pont, are full of the enemy, and that shots have already been exchanged.

Another report says that De Wet has already crossed the Orange River, and is making for Philipstown and that five columns are in pursuit of him.

There is great military activity all along the border.

CAPTURE BY GENERAL FRENCH.

Lord Kitchener wires that General French has captured a Boer convoy of 75 vehicles and 45 prisoners.

THE PLAGUE AT THE CAPE

The military stores at Capetown have been removed and not destroyed.

BOER PRISONERS FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

The "Indian Daily News" reports that the Viceroy has cabled to the Secretary of State his consent to receive a number of Boer prisoners in India and it is probable that St. Thomas's Mount or Bellary will be selected for their location.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE FAR EAST.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that the present political complications in the Far East necessitate an increase in the Russian Squadron there.

THE LONDON "GAZETTE."

The "Gazette" announces the appointment of Sir Dighton Probyn to the Privy Purse and Sir Francis Knollys, as Private Secretary to the King.

Lord Roberts takes the title of Viscount St. Pierre and Earl Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria and Waterford.

His Majesty the King has conferred the Order of the Garter on the Queen.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO AUSTRALIA.

LONDON FEB. 13.

The "Times" states that the Duke and Duchess of York will leave in March and that their tour will last six months and will include a visit to Colombo and Singapore, Mauritius and probably the Cape.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXCHEQUER BONDS.

The applications for the eleven millions of Exchequer bonds amounted to £25,390,700. The average price was £97 5-4.

FRONTIER ADMINISTRATION.

NEW SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.*

An authoritative statement, published here on the subject of the formation of a new frontier province, says the Governor-General's Council and the Secretary of State have unanimously accepted the scheme, the desirability of which has long been recognised, though the attempts to introduce a change have hitherto proved abortive, mainly because they were too ambitious and involved too great dislocation of existing interests to admit of this being carried through without serious opposition. The principle now followed by the Government of India has been to take away from the Punjab as little as possible, yet enough to ensure the direct control of the Government of India over the frontier, while refraining from over-weighting the scheme with subsidiary proposals for territorial rectifications and compensations. The present charge, therefore, is designed to be compact and easily controllable by one man, and not too large to prevent his personal influence from being felt in all parts of it. There is almost a complete consensus of opinion amongst the frontier authorities regarding the desirability of such an arrangement, which, it is hoped, will remove the constant opportunities for friction, hesitation, and delay in the carrying out of a policy, the responsibility for which rests with the Government of India, while its execution has hitherto been entrusted to a local administration.

Orders have been issued for the creation of a new Frontier Agency or province under the direct control of the Government of India to be formed out of the Trans-Indus Districts of the Punjab. The officer at its head will be a Governor-General's Agent of a rank equivalent to Governor-General's Agent in the Baluchistan districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, with the tribal country beyond their limits; also the Political Agencies of Dir, Swat, Chitral, Khyber, Kurrum Valley and North and South Waziristan including Wano and Tochi Valley. The Agent will have under him both a Revenue and Judicial Commissioner and officers who will be, if possible, brought on the list of the Political Department of the Government of India. Negotiations are now proceeding as to the precise boundaries and number of members of the Punjab Commission to be taken over with the new Province by the Government of India, and it is expected that the new Province will come into being in the next few months.

[* Delayed in transmission.]

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMERS MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. Mombassa left here this afternoon.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 13th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Marquis Bacqueheni, from Trieste, for Calcutta arrived at Colombo on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 4 8-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-8
Bar Silver	28 1-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DANDA.

A FIRE broke out on Tuesday night in the village of Danda near Bandora and about seventy-five huts were destroyed. The villagers, the majority of whom are fishermen, had fortunately left the village on account the of plague and gone into camp.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

Arrangements are being made to replace the services of 34 I. M. S. officers with the China force at the disposal of the Civil department, in addition to ten officers whose revision has already been arranged.

Instructions have been issued by the Government of India for the use for Native Army uniforms of Indian made materials when not more expensive than imported goods, provided they are equally durable and of the right colour, even though inferior in superficial finish to home-made goods.

Cordite ammunition will be supplied for the six inch guns of the Bombay defence this year and to those of Karachi, Rangoon and Hooghly in the year following.

The abolition of the Bellary Arsenal and the raising of the Trimulgherry depot to the first class with increased personnel is sanctioned.

Captain Andrew, 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, proceeds to South Africa with the New Zealand contingent.

Mr. S. Smith officiates as Examiner of Marine Accounts, vice Palmer, granted ten months' furlough.

In view of recent experiences in South Africa the military authorities in India are considering the advisability of the employment of a considerably smaller class of horse than at present for light and medium Cavalry and for Artillery.

Colonel (local Lieutenant-General) Sir A. Gaselee, K. C. B., has been gazetted Quartermaster-General in India, with the temporary rank of Major-General whilst so employed, vice Lieutenant-General A. R. Badcock, C. B., C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, who has resigned that appointment.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William E. Briggs, the Hampshire Regiment, has been placed on retire pay and Major W. Smith has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel W. E Briggs.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Finnis, Royal Engineers, has been appointed Assistant Director-General for Fortifications.

Lieutenant W. E. Barron, Royal Engineers, has been transferred from No. 2 Section (Bombay), Indian Sub-Marine Mining Company, to Aden, and Lieutenant G. H. Wills, R. E., has been transferred from Aden to No. 1 Section (Karachi).

The Central Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, which was to be held on the 18th instant, has been abandoned.

Lieutenant H. G. LeMesurier, R. E., has been transferred from the Indian Sub-Marine Mining Company to the Military Works Services, and is posted to the Bengal Command.

Captain W. C. Hunter, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, 2nd Class, Ranikhet, vice Captain Sanders, East Lancashire Regiment, vacated.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Bonton, Norfolk Regiment, has been directed to proceed to South Africa and join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment to which he has been posted on promotion.

Lieutenant E. H. D. Strachey becomes Adjutant, 1st. Norfolks, vice Gordon invalided home.

The Bhurtpore Imperial Service Infantry leave for Poona for garrison duty there on the 25th instant.

Special classes for instruction of 2nd Lieutenants are to be held this year in the various Schools of Musketry in England. These are to meet the case of young officers who joined in India before the new regulations regarding musketry instruction came into force at home. In future every 2nd Lieutenant will have to get a musketry certificate before he can join his regiment either in England or in this country.

POLITICAL POSTINGS.

The following Political Postings have been ordered:—Colonel Herbert from the Eastern Rajputana States to succeed Colonel Pears at Gwalior, Colonel Pears having succeeded Colonel Loch as Resident in Nepaul. Major Stratton from 1st Assistant at Indore succeeds Colonel Herbert in Rajputana. Captain Macdonald from Zhob succeeds Captain Archer in Thal Chotiali, when Archer goes to Malakand vice MacMahon, while Captain Godfrey who is due from leave next month succeeds Macdonald in Zhob.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The best use that can be made of the Victoria Memorial Fund, at least of our presidency, will be to make a gift of it to the City Improvement Trust. Ventilated and commodious quarters may be built for the poor where they may be lodged, a nominal rent being charged for them, the houses then built being named "The Victoria Lodges for the Poor." I hope this proposal will commend itself to many and that I will find not a few to support me. In times as these, when famine and plague are at our doors and we know not when these unbaffled foes vanish, would it be wise on our part to squander away lakhs of rupees after mere bubbles—the statues and the gallery paintings—things that would only please the child and the childlike! That a liberal fund will be gathered in a land like that of ours, where people are taught and forced to show their loyalty, is a thing beyond question. That the fund raised up from the "people's pockets" will be wasted—wasted in satisfying the eyes of somebody—is almost settled at least at the capital of our land. It is the Viceroy's voice and who can raise a voice against his! Those who can, have little to give, those who can give and have already given are loyal—loyal to the core to the representative of the Crown. To them it is disloyalty to differ from him. He is their idol; he is their god. Poor puphets! I pity them. They take it as disloyalty to differ from him and it is to lose his favour. They have to empty their already half empty pockets for a scheme which in their heart of hearts they fully abhor. Is this a fair way to commemorate the blessed memory of that Queen who was loved by us (her Indian subjects) not because she was a mighty Queen, but because she was a noble woman, the attractive magnet of her heart being her universal sympathy for the afflicted and the neglected! Will the National Fund at "the capital of India" (situated in the furthermost corner of our continent) going to the paramount famine fund, and that to be raised by our presidency going to the City Improvement Trust, not immortalise in a deserving way the noble Queen of sympathetic heart!—Yours, &c.

M. D. VED.

Santa Cruz, Feb. 12th.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although a number of schemes for the proposed memorial to the Queen have been in the air these few days, and the Victoria Memorial Committee have perhaps by this time fixed the form and shape it will have to take, it must be confessed the idea suggested by our esteemed townsman Mr. Dosabhai Framji must claim public attention and approval. Those of your readers who have read "Queen Victoria's Messages to her people" in your issue of to-day, need nothing more to bring home to their minds than the conviction that a memorial like the one suggested by Mr. Dosabhai Framji will be not only the most appropriate tribute to Queen Victoria, but the thing after the heart of the great Queen, whose memory it will perpetuate. When the Parliament and the nation had decided to raise a national monument to the memory of Albert, Prince Consort, it was resolved that the question as to what form it should assume should be left entirely to the decision of the Queen, and the reply, as published in your paper of to-day, in its own touching simplicity, reveals with greater force than any argument, the dear wish of the Queen's own heart in this matter.—Yours, &c.

LOYALTY.

Feb. 13.

BOOKING for the Bandman Opera Company, which will shortly open here has commenced and those desirous of securing good seats should make early application.

THE P. and O. s.s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 9th instant arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. yesterday.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE HANOVER GALLERY.

RE-OPENING OF THE GLOBE.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The question has been asked whether the death of her late Majesty will cause the postponement of the opera season. Subject, of course, to any strongly-expressed wish (which is not at all anticipated) by the syndicate, of which the King is at the head, we have reason to believe that the opera season will be held as usual. This is, indeed, in accordance with precedent and good sense. When William IV. died London was in full season; but except that both opera houses were closed on the night of the Royal funeral, Pasta did not suspend her representations at the King's Theatre, nor Schroeder Devrient her performances at Drury Lane. Within three weeks, indeed, the Sacred Harmonic Society had got out a a cantatation in honour of the new Queen. Within less than a couple of months of the demise of her predecessor Queen Victoria had more than once attended the opera, and early in August the audience were rebuked for taking part in something like a riot, which ocurrred in her Majesty's presence, on the refusal of Ivanoff to sing until the dilatory manager had conformed to the indispensable preliminary of settling up certain arreacs of salary. It is doubtful whether the opera season would have collapsed even had the Queen's death happened in June, although the management have always taken the precaution to insert in their contracts a clause that if the directors find it necessary, a demise of the Crown shall be considered force majeure. But the Covent Garden season does not even start till four months hence.

At the commencement of her reign, Queen Victoria started an innovation which King Edward might profitably revive. The State Band was then, as now maintained out of the Civil List, the Master of the Musicke then being F. Cramer. But her late Majesty, wishing to support native art, had another band, paid out of the privy purse, and within the first few weeks of her reign appointed "Sir George Smart, Conductor of her Majesty's Private English Concerts." British orchestral players, who have had to complain of a slack time of late, will be personally interested to learn whether the gracious lady, whom we have hitherto known as the Princess Alexandra will have a private band of her own, apart from the State Band. The Queen Consort has, of course, to a certain extent, a separate establishment, and Queen Adelaide had a private orchestra, which was not disbanded till after the death of William IV.

Withdrawn at the Haymarket, where it was produced last summer, for reasons in no way connected with the merits of the piece, the run of "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" is now to be continued—so long as public favour remains unexhausted—at the Globe Theatre, where it was revived on Saturday evening with at least two important variations in the cast. The part of Percival is now assigned to Mr. Louis Calvets, who plays Nell's actor-friend with force and subtlety if not with the abundant humour of his predecessor, Mr Lioney Brough. Meanwhile Mr. Calvert's fromer part of Judge Jeffreves is given to Mr. Abingdom, who revels in the wickedness of Lord Macaulay's prize villains Miss Julia Nelson we need hardly say continues to play the fascinating and audacious Nell with abundance of prnonal charm and plenty of spirit though her frolicsome vivactity appears now and them rather watchful to sustan itself than moved by inresistible impulses. Mr, Fred Terry's Charles II., on the other hand is the ideal Merry Monarch. It is a portrait depending, as it always has done infinitely less on the "make up"—admirable though it is—than on the actor's fine sense of character and mastery of the art of producing effects by by quiet touches. Mr. Sidney Brough appears once more as Lovelace, Mr. Hallard as Sir Roger Fairfax, Miss Constance Collier as Lady Castlemainea and Miss Mary Mackenzie as the delightful Tiffin. The revivas was received with great favour.

As we have already noted, Mr. Stephen Phillips's "Herod" will shortly disappear from the bill of Her Majesty's Theatre, after which the theatre will remain closed till Thursday, the 31st inst., when its place will be taken by the revival of Shakespeare's "Twalfth Night," now in active preparation. Regarding tois production, Mr. Tree sends the following particulars: The play will be divided into three acts; the first terminating witb the Kitchen Scene; the second with the discomfiture of Malvolio after his discovery of the joke played upon him: and the third with the Clown's song at the end of the fifth act of the original, and a dance of all the characters. Very little in the way of transposition of scenes has been done, and it will be found that with the exception of some careful pruning, such as has been recommended by the best of Shakespeare's critics, the text has been most reverently treated. There will be six different scenes, which have heen executed by Mr. Hawes Craven and Mr. Joseph Harker, three of which will be repeated. The whole play, therefore, will be given with only nine changes. as against the fifteen or sixteen of earlier productions of the play. Taking "What you will"—the sub-title of the comedy—as the note of the production, Mr. Tree will endeavour to infuse into this version the "high fantastical" note which Shakespear evidently intended should permeate the piece. Although the locale given by Shakespeare is an Illyrian one, most of the characters are purely Elizabethan, and it is this fancy placing of English figures against a foreign background which the forthcoming production will strive to attain. For the music, which will be an important feature. the works of many writers, both old and modern, have been drawn upon, and Mr. Percy Anderson will once more lend his skill and imagination as the designer of the costumes.

Claude Monet, Sisley, Pissaro, and Renoir are the best known of the French Impressionist School, but there are younger diciples who carry on the tradition, Moret, Loiseau, Manfra, and Zandomeneghi, and all are represented in the New Bond-street Gallery, out Monet towers above all. In the gaeat variety of his subjects—always pure landscape, that is landscape with the human interest ignored—snow effects, cliff scenery, wild seas, terrace walks, the one thing he seeks after is not to much landscape as light. His canvases are saturated with light, and its rendering is the tradition of the whole school, It is a strange sensation to stand in the middle of this gallery and see, not only light on the walls, out almost light from them, vibrating, scintillating light. These masters get their effects in dfferent ways Moret, No. 39. goes to work scientifically, breaks up his compound colours into primary hues, forces the eye a little with a mosaic of colour, but gains his emphatic effect. The iridescence of that current-moved sea, and the vividness of the vegetation, prismatic almost in the strong light, a little tire the sight but, compared with this strength, how beautiful is the tenderness of colour where the sea, beyond the headland, melts away and mixes with the misty horizon! Sisley has no science in his method; it is the sentiment more than the execution which charms. Something of the feeling of Daubigny is in this bend of the river at Moret, No. 48, with its atmosphere which holds the evening light, and its sense of calm and solitude. Renoir takes figures, "La Lecture," No. 41, "L' Alphabet," No. 17, and, like others of the school, paints atmospheric influeners, only he feels them as a figure painter, not as a landscapist catches a fugitive expression, and arrests on his canvas the almost indefinable. He paints with a fluent brush, breaking up his colour, analysing it giving its constituents.

The art of Zandomeneghi is allied to that of Renoir. In "The Girl with the Boquet," No. 44, he carries the blues through the pinks of her bodice, and through the greens of the background, breaking up the colour till the picture swims in air, and the one bit of positive colour is the red of the bow. Manfra, in the "Harbour of Camaret," gains a stronger effect by more obvious methods. Most of these painters have a preference for blues and purples, and when Renoir chooses red as his key—as in the "Basket of Flowers" No. 8—it is a red toned with yellow. But Monet is the master of them all. Few painters are more unequal, but the one motive, the one inspiration, is in all his work. He had a Turner-like joy in watching and striving to match with colour the changing beauty of light. He cared little what it played round or on the facts and features of landscape were little to him. And yet how well he gives the structure and character of the Etretat Cliff in No. 43, how surely, with that well-charged brush, he paints a sea that moves, as the tide draws in to the shore, and a wind off the land blows back the wave crests. Or again, No. 16, he gives us a great tract of desolate sea, a foam-strewn sea, dreary and barren, with not an object, not even a wave. to break its cheerless monotony, and in the foreground, perched on a little spur of red-promentory, edged with its tufts of sea grass, a dreary hut all shut up against the storm.

These pictures have movement in them, movement other than the changing light that never stands still; but in "La Gelee Blanche," No. 19, the country is motionless, and almost robbed of colour, under the drift of the hoar frost, the meadows blanched, and the air charged with white vapour. In "The Terrace at Vetheuil," No. 4, warm, diffused sunlight plays on the whole landscape, and wraps it in the summer, so that the tall girl lolling easily in her garden chair, her blue dress flecked with sun, is nothing in the picture. is, on a rapid glance, almost ignored, so large and undisturbed is the impression of the suncharged atmosphere. Monet, as we have said, hears all before him at show, but a brilliant pastel by Zandomeneghi, a portrait of a young girl. No 5. should not be overlooked, nor a sea piece, No. 15, by Manfra, the sea with tones of summer in its blue moving, and the boats moving too, and salt air all over that stretch of water, across which you can see the coast line and the confused buildings of the town. It is pleasant to remember that this French School of Impressionists, from whom our own artists are learning a little, got its inspiration from Turner, as Covol and Rousseau and the Baabizon masters received theirs from Constable.

At Dowdeswell's Gallery there are some drawings by Mr. C. T. Collings—landscapes, the home landscape chiefly—which have considerable merit of an unobtrusive kind. He has a method of his own, and has the courage of it, and supports it in his work with a feeling for the decorative which is found more or less in every one of these drawings. He has a gift of largeness of conception, and of impressiveness, which will be found in the Hammersmith View (No. 51), where the mass of the bridge, with its intrieacies of construction, is cleverlly suggested, and the stretch of smooth-siding water tells as foreground to the buildings beyond, seen with the solemn evening light full upon them. He has considerable variety of subject, but is happiest when he deals with landscapes giving him wide expanse, for he has the rare gift of appreciating and rendering middle distance. This will specially be seen in "The Golf House on the Downs" (No. 38), and again "On the Sandwich Hills", (No. 42), and in the "Autumn in Kent" No. 45.) He is a painter of promise rather than of actual achievement, but with the instinct of decorative elegance and of harmonious colour.

Some of the Polish papers give intetesting particulars of the private life of Henryk Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis," etc. He lives in Warsaw, occupying with his daughter and mother-in-law the second story of a tenament house. He is a widower. The rooms are are very simply furnished in old-fashioned style. Many pictures, the gifts of friends, cover the walls. The study of Sienkievicz is a large light, and airy room, containing a commodious writing table and maany well-filled book-cases. A life-size picture of the deceased wife of Sienkiewicz hangs on one wall, and hunting trophies on the others. Sienkiewicz begins his day between 9 and 10 a. m. He breakfasts on tea and a few slices of ham or roast beef. He then works till 2 p.m., but drinks a cup of coffee with two or three raw eggs in the interval. Sienkiewicz is not particular as to what he eats but the table must be prettily laid out, and the service elegent. A little white wine mixed with water is the auther's general beverage. Often he takes no wine at all. From 3 to 4 p.m. Sienkiewicz receives visitors, but never returns their calls. Only the most intimate friends are honoured by his frequenting their houses. When he wishes for entire solitude he goes abroad, where he will meet only strangers. Towards 6 p. m. Sienkiewicz takes a walk, coming home again punctually at 8 o'clock. Supper is then served, one warm dish, cheese, fruit, and a glass of tea. From 9 to 12 p. m. work is resumed, generally private correspondence and preliminary studies for his works. He is a very affectionate father; his wife was taken from him wery early, leaving a son and a daughter. Sienkiewicz has a passion for "pig-sticking," and accepts every invitation to a boar-hunt.

MISS JANET WALDORF.

THE Janet Waldorf's Company produce to-night the screaming farcical comedy by Mark Melford, "Turned Up," in three acts. After the success achieved by Miss Waldorf and Mr. McGregor last evening, there is no doubt that to-night's production will be worthy of the Company. To-morrow afternoon (Friday), at 5, by special request, the Company will repeat "Ingomar." Ladies and children should not miss this opportunity of seeing a really first class performance. To-morrow evening "The Hunchback" is to take the boards, and on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th, Shakespeare's "Hamlet," is to be produced. Mr. Edmund Russell, the celebrated Shakespearean actor as "Hamlet," Miss Waldorf as "Orphelia" and Mr. Norval McGregor as "Horatio," supported by the powerful company which Miss Waldorf has with her, should give the Bombay public a treat they have not had for may a year. The plans are rapidly filling at Soundy & Co.

MERLOOLAS.

ALL Ceylon sportsmen will greatly sympathise with Mr. de Soysa in receiving the news of the death of Merloolas, between Madras and Colombo, while being brought back to Colombo by the Matiana. The steamer after being two days over-due arrived this morning and Trainor who came in charge of the horses had the sad intelligence to impart. The horse appears to have left Calcutta alright; but by the time Madras was reached he was suffering from a bad attack of fever. A Veterinary Surgeon was got on board and he found that the horse had a serious affection of the lungs, and the day after leaving Madras Merloolas died—and was buried in mid-ocean, a sad ending to an animal that was expected to do great things, but which never came up to expectations. Mr. de Soysa paid Rs. 30,000 for the horse, and was only able to win a Governor's Cup with him. After his failure to win the Viceroy's Cup in 1899, Mr. de Soysa refused Rs. 25,000 for Merloolas offered by the Sultan of Johore. Mr. de Soysa was arranging to send back the horse to Australia. Mr. de Soysa is taking the loss like a thorough sportsman. North British and Leah were to go back too—the latter for stud purposes; but Mr. de Soysa will probably not send away the former now.

North British, Good Girl and Redavni were landed safe this morning, though somewhat the worse for the voyage.

Mr. de Soysa informed our reporter to-day that he had heard of the death of Dewey too—a curious circumstance he observed, seeing that the Sultan of Johore on failing to secure Merloolas had got out the winner of the Caulfield Cup of 1893 to beat the Ceylon horse. Dewey is said to have cost Rs. 50,000.—"Times of Ceylon." (Feb. 8.)

IN the spring of last year the Aka Khel Afridis on the Kohat border were placed under blockade to recover fines outstanding against them. The tribe paid up in April, but while the blockade was still in force they committed four or five fresh offences in some of which British subjects were killed and wounded and much property was looted. Fines aggregating nearly Rs. 10,000 were imposed for these fresh offences, and as the Aka Khels made no sign of paying up, the blockade was recently re-imposed In a very few weeks the tribe had been brought to their senses, and have now satisfied in full the demands outstanding against them. We may remark in this connection, says the Lahore paper, that while we see no reason why the recent outrages committed by the Mahsuds should afford the slightest reason for abandoning the policy of blockade for that of a costly punitive expedition, we see an equal lack of reason in hushing up such outrages. The Government which has deliberately chosen the policy of blockade ought to be quite strong enough to maintain that policy even against a cry for "stern punitive measures" in the shape supposed to be beloved of the military—although there is no sign that any one wants to raise such a cry. But every fresh Mahsud outrage committed during the blockade should be recorded and openly noted as adding so much more to the score that has to be wiped out before the blockade will be relaxed.

BOMBAY HUNT.

SUCH sporting members as assembled at Santa Cruz yesterday morning must have prophesied when they rose so early from their warm bed and felt the morning intensely cold, and noticed the dew on the ground, that hounds would not belie the reputation they have rightly gained lately. It was with cheerful hearts and high hopes that we followed the Master as he moved off to draw Parla cover. After a short draw hounds got on the line of a jack, one of the "real sort," and away we flew as fast as our steeds could carry us. The jack ran as straight as he could, keeping parallel with the railway, and never more than a few hundred yards away from it. Reaching Chuckla we had a spell of fine cactus hedges, some of them being a good height to jump. We kept on in a dead straight line, till we reached the cultivations close to Andheri level crossing. Through the middle of these went the wily one with the beauties after him. Across the high road, and over on to the open fields beyond, we still kept on as straight as we could go, heading for Goregaum. Half way between Andheri and Goregaum we came upon a big culvert under the railway, and at this spot our quarry crossed over to the other side. Some of the field pulled up and waited in hopes that hounds would drive him aback gain, but the more enthusiastic ones amongst us followed the Master. Leaving the culvert the pack rang him right-handed. Seeing a big hill in front of him covered with thick jungle, the varmint suddenly turned sharp left and made for it. Up to the top of the hill he went, with hounds close on him, and down the other side. They pressed him so hard that they forced him to leave the shelter of the cover on the hill and make for the open. He could not face that for long, however, and twisted back up the hill once more and it was not long before hounds ran into him and killed him. It was an uneventful morning to write about, though very enjoyable, while the run lasted. It was disappointing the jack should have crossed the line, as at first he gave great promise of being "a good straight 'un." Once a jack crosses to the other side of the line it is seldom we can get good sport, as the riding is so poor. After the obsequies had been performed, hounds were trotted home, it being too late to allow for a second run. There were a few falls during the course of the morning; one fair rider was seen to take a nasty toss. It is to be hoped she will be none the worse for it and that we shall see her riding as hard as ever on Sunday, when we meet again.

JORROCKS.

A MEMORIAL OF OUR LATE QUEEN.

WE have mourned, writes a correspondent, and are still mourning, the loss of a great and deeply revered Sovereign. But men's memories are short, and we need something to remind us of those who have gone before. It is therefore now necessary for us to consider schemes for perpetuating the memory of our venerable and beloved Queen. The world will soon be full of such schemes, and it will be but right to strive in the most strenuous manner to keep alive the memory of one whose position, both in the hearts of her people, and in the annals of history, is unique.

Statues, charitable institutions, and such-like mementoes of our lamented Ruler are well enough in their way, and praiseworthy enough as local memorials. But why should not we, the British Nation, have an Empire wide Memorial of our late Imperial Majesty, a Memorial which will serve the treble purpose of keeping the memory of our best of Rulers before us for many a long year to come, of reminding us that (in what part soever of the world our lot is cast) we belong to one great Nation; and lastly of being of great practical utility!

The ground-work of such a scheme was laid some few years ago, notably by Mr. Henniker Heaton—though the idea of making it serve as a memorial of our Queen Victoria is novel. For some inconceivable reason, the scheme, when first suggested, was shelved. But now that to its undoubted utility is added our new and mournful argument, there seems every reason for carrying it into effect.

Before long the subject of new postage stamps for the various parts of the British Empire will be taken into consideration—of stamps which will no longer bear the loved and familiar face they have borne ever since their inception. And so the time seems fully ripe for the consideration of a proposal for "the institution of a Victorian Imperial Penny Postage Stamp," that is, a stamp which shall bear our late Queen's head (and preferably the Jubilee design) in perpetuity. The colour might appropriately be the Imperial purple. The legend on it might be British Imperial Postage—one penny, with a subordinate legend. IN MEMORIAM VICTORIA QUEEN 1837-1901. The stamp might be slightly larger than the ordinary postage stamps, so as to afford more scope for the lettering and ornamentation, and the design surrounding the bust of the late Queen might well be made the subject of inter-British and Colonial competition. A prize might be offered for the best design, (though it would be better if it were the outcome of unstimulated love, and veneration) and the adjudication as to the design to be adopted would surely not be unworthy the attention of a committee of men of the greatest standing and influence in Great Britain? The stamp should be declared unalterable for all ages not only because her late Majesty was a Queen whose like we shall never see again, and because it was under her that the postage stamp itself, as well as the scheme of Imperial Penny Postage, were created, but also because, in her reign, the Imperial spirit germinated and attained that strength which it is one of the aims of such a stamp to foster and keep vigorous. Though primarily intended for correspondence between detached portions of the Empire, it should be permissible, though not desirable, to use the Imperial stamp for inland letters, and the existence of this special stamp should, on the other hand, be no impediment to the use of ordinary stamps on over-sea letters; though it should be declared not to be a stamp for purposes of postage to Foreign countries, i. e., countries not forming part of the British Empire. Such letters would be dealt with as though they were unstamped in order that the Imperial Stamp may be maintained as such.

The advantages which such a stamp would confer on us have been displayed at some length in various papers, and it is therefore not necessary to recapitulate them here. Let it suffice that such a stamp would strengthen the bonds which unite together the detached portions of the Empire, give us increased business and friendly facilities in our inter-terrain correspondence and above all, keep before us for ever the features of our revered and lost Empress!

A BILL TO AMEND BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

The following is the Statement of Objects and Reasons of a Bill to amend the Bombay City Improvement Trust Act:—

The principal object of this Bill is to meet by the amendment of section 48 (4) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, a technical objection which has been found to stand in the way of the appointment of the Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court as President of the Tribunal constituted under that section. It is thought desirable to remove this manifest inconvenience without loss of time. At the same time the opportunity is taken to make some verbal and other slight alteration in the Act which experience has shown to be advisable.

TEN more appointments are to be created in the Order of British India, first class, and twenty in the second class.

MR. HORN, Superintending Engineer, Bengal, goes Home directly on six months' leave, and Mr. Lees, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, will officiate.

GOOD progress is being made with the extension of Colombo Harbour, and in the course of a few months there will be additional accommodation for five more vessels, thus providing for 30 large vessels, as well as a number of small craft, while 15 more berths will be available when the north-west breakwater is completed, or a total of 45 berths. The land for the graving dock has been acquired and some work done in constructing a dam between the sea and the working grounds.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

AT noon yesterday the Bombay Legislative Council resumed its Session in the Council Hall of the Secretariat, His Excellency the Governor presiding.

THE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES' BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh, in resuming the debate on the Municipalities' Bill, said the Bill had greatly improved since its first appearance, but he should like to refer to the unwillingness of Government to give larger scope to popular election in Municipal Councils. Mr. Desai argued that the elective system had failed altogether, and after 16 years' experience it was found that the people of the country are not fit for Local Self Government. If that view was right then the argument must be pushed to its legitimate conclusion. If it were correct the present Bill is a farce, and all Municipal legislation is also farcical, and the only remedy is for Municipal work to become part of Government adminstration. But fortunately, the number of people who took Mr. Desai's view was not numerous, and his opinion must be based upon his own experience in the districts as a revenue officer. In Municipal matters, as in other matters, where teaching is required, if success were desired, there must be love and sympathy between teacher and pupils. If the pupils were treated as pupils incapable of improvement and to whom the teacher had an aversion, then the work will not be successful. But Municipal administration had not been a failure. The Municipality of Ahmedabad was a model Government, and of the Municipality of Broach nothing could be said but words of praise. The administration depends for its success upon the sympathy and tact of the officers and those at the head of the Municipality. The Hon. member went on to criticise the section of the Bill which legalises the election of sections of the community. Municipal success depended upon people forgetting sectional differences and working harmoniously together, and it was probable that where sectional interests clashed with the public welfare the latter would suffer. He regretted to find that under the proposed bill the cost of measures necessitated by outbreaks of contagious diseases was thrown upon municipalities. Such expenses were heavy and indefinite and might possibly in some cases result in ruining some Municipal institution.

The Hon. Mr. Chhatre expressed his satisfaction at the change which the Bill had undergone. In the original Bill, he said, a deliberate attempt had been made to deprive Municipalities of their elective powers, but he was pleased to see that it had now taken such an agreeable form and shape. As representing the Southern Division of the Presidency and from his own experience as a Municipal Commissioner he had no hesitation in saying that the people were making progress in the direction of Local Self Government. The charges brought against the District Municipalities by the Hon. Mr. Desai were too sweeping and could not be sustained by official reports. Mr. Desai apeared to have based his opinion on solitary cases only. He submitted that on the whole the municipal administration in the moffussil had been very satisfactory.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said the speech delivered by Mr. Desai impelled him to speak. The Hon member's observations were somewhat official and one sided, and he (the speaker) wondered whether Mr. Desai asked himself whether there were not others of the class from which he and they all sprung. Mr. Mehta thought if the Hon. member had asked himself that question he would have treated the subject in a different manner. The question of Local Self Government was most important, not only in regard to efficient local administration, but also in its political aspect. The history of every country showed that its success had been in accordance with the liberality of Self Government bestowed by the supreme powers, and no measure was more calculated to promote place and order among public than a large measure of Local Self Government, and no statesman can show greater sagacity than by trying to cultivate a spirit of Local Self Government among the people of this country. If the heavy indictment made by Mr. Desai, and the mild sneer which he made at Lord Ripon's resolution on self-government—that it was given to a people unprepared for it were true it meant that they should revert back to the state of things which existed before 1884, when at that time there was neither drainage nor roads, and nothing done for the improvement of the towns and cities. Surely Mr. Desai did not think that position was desirable. Mr. Mehta admitted that Municipal legislation had been imperfect and unsatisfactory since 1884, but it had done better work than was done when there was nothing but official control. The towns and cities had been improved and were more efficiently managed, and far better results had been achieved. Mr. Desai attributes this unsatisfactoriness to the want of spirit among the people, want of interest among the electors, and want of civic responsibility among the representatives of the electors. He thought this lack was due to the very limited powers which the Municipalities possessed, and which Government wished to minimise. The imperfect working of Municipalities arose not from want of civic responsibility, but from a sense of utter impotency. There was nothing a representative could do for which he could be held responsible. It was necessary to give these bodies some sense of their responsibility, some sense of power, and unless that were given, public spirit could not be developed.

SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT.

Sir Charles Ollivant in replying on the debate, said: After the many kind words which have been said about my labours in connection with the Bill it seems to me almost ungracious to demur to the views and the criticisms I have heard expressed in the course of the debate. I could not but think, however, that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale was hardly doing himself justice. I felt during part of his speech that perhaps he himself thought he had rather a weak case and he did not quite like to admit it. I also regretted to see in such skilful hands obsolete weapons of debate that were more suited for a museum of antiquities. I allude specially to his argument that though possibly the present Government might be trusted, who knew what their successors might do? We have often been confronted in the past with arguments of that kind—"Do not give such powers, for Government will be sure to abuse them" or If powers are being repeated which formerly existed" why continue them now when Government never thought of using them?" As a matter of fact what we ask is that we should be treated as reasonable men just as we are ready to treat honourable members who do not belong to the Government as reasonable men. The honourable member in the course of his remarks quoted John Stuart Mill, that the object of local Self Government was, firstly to be efficient and secondly to be educational. That is precisely the view Government hold. He went on to say that he regretted the proportion of nominated to elected members and I think he quoted the case of the North-West Provinces and probably some other Provinces, as showing we were somewhat behind hand in that respect. But as, according to his own showing, efficiency is the first of the two desiderata I should have expected to hear that municipal government in the North-West Provinces was more efficient than the municipal government in this Presidency or else that it was clear that by doing away with the minimum we could relying secure a more efficient municipal government in this Presidency. However, it has been admitted by him and other speakers that though the Act does prescribe a minimum it is open to Government, if they think fit, in any Municipality to declare that all the members should be elected. But honorable members are fully aware that we are legislating not for one municipality but for a great many municipalities and cities all of which differ very considerably, and although Government might in one case consider the majority might be elected, it would be perfectly impossible to say that in all municipalities there should be a majority of elected members. As a matter of course. The honorable member said that in some cases the district officers were too careless and in other cases too interfering, that their attitude should be that of careful gardeners to tender plants. But that is an admission I take it that you must not expect tender plants—to bear the full burden that stalwart oaks might be expected to do. The Hon. Mr. Parekh when he said that if the elective principle is a farce these institutions had better be departmentalised at once said that if experiments have worked successfully, as they have in some cities, there is no reason why they may not be expected to work successfully in others. That in itself is an admission that in some municipalities at any rate, at present in a state of experiment and therefore must be dealt with cautiously. Then as to the representation apart from the question of minimum, some objection was taken to what I may call sectional representation. It was said if there was any fear of minorities not being represented the Government had the remedy in their own hands because of their power of nomination. But it must be remembered that Government often have to think not only of minorities but have very often to supply experts to the municipalities, and also it must be remembered by honourable members that Government have the power of declaring that the whole of the constitution shall be elected. If so, what becomes of the power of Government to represent minorities by nomination. Is it not desirable to reserve the power with Government of declaring that certain classes of certain communities should also have the power of returning members. Is there any such particular virtue in a cross road or such particular sanction in a water-course that they alone should form the demarkation of an electoral department? Are honourable members so sure, even looking to the instance of this city of Bombay alone, that we should not have representatives with more knowledge and of better judgment, and with a greater sense of responsibility, if some of them were returned by their own particular communities? From my own experience in Bombay I am not at all certain that we should not have got batter representatives in that way than those who are elected a great deal by the machinations of a wire-puller. But limiting for the moment the sense of the section to that of the honourable member's allusion to it, I ask, even in the case of Sind alone if there is not a justification for the representation of communities although that representation has not yet been put in force, and I don't think that it ever will be. But I may tell you that in the four largest municipalities in Sind the population of Hindus and Mahomedans is 53 1-2 and 46 1-2 per cent., while the representation is Hindus 90 1-2 per cent. and Mahomedans 9 1-2 per cent. The Honorable Mr. Mehta in his remarks alluded to the great desirability of giving to these bodies a greater sense of responsibility, and as my speech in moving the second reading showed, I entirely concur with him in that sense, and I ask honourable members to consider what a great advance in this Bill has been made in giving the local bodies the opportunity for exercising responsibility by the new provisions relating to executive committees. Some remarks were made as to the extension of liability and the limited resources of the Municipality. That allusion to limited resources especially appeals to my sympathies, but the Honourable Mr. Gokhale is well aware that this Government have no power to surrender any portion of their resources. What we can do is to bear in mind the limited nature of the Municipal resources and therefore be reasonable in our demands upon the Municipalities. But after all the measure of liability which it is proposed to extend is a very small measure indeed and I understand one of the speakers to say that it was not actually the increase of liability pecuniarily but the principle to which he objected. When we come to consider the Bill in clauses, it may be found that Government are not unreasonable as to that clause relating to provincial roads, but I think we must see what arguments are to be adduced for and against the proposal. It is after all an infinitesimal burden. We do not call upon the Municipalities to pay for the provincial roads in their limits. We say that those roads will be kept up by the Executive Department of Government, and we don't ask the Municipalities to pay all the cost of the maintenance of those roads within their limits, but merely the difference of the cost of maintenance between that mileage and the mileage outside the limits. Still, as I say, when the clauses come to be considered Government are perfectly prepared to weigh the arguments that may be advanced. Then as regards what I may call the counter-exemption of Government buildings. All Government desire to do is to put the law on precisely the same footing as the law in England and to avoid any misunderstanding. When we come to the clause we will take care to make it clear that buildings beneficially occupied shall not be exempt from local burdens. With that I have dealt with the several points which have been raised in the course of the discussion, and in conclusion I will only observe that when I heard the Honourable Mr. Gokhale say he approached this subject in a spirit of compromise and on the principle of "half a loaf is better than no bread" it occurred to me he must have mistaken the proverb he intended to use. That (holding up a sheet of paper) putting the case materially represents the summary of the objections, when we began to consider this Bill. That piece of paper represents the objections as they are now, and I think very fairly summarised by the Deccan Sabbha. I think that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale must admit the proportion is certainly far from being a moiety. I think what he really intended to say was "Enough is as good as a feast," and instead of a spirit of compromise he felt that pleasing sensation of contentment which one experiences when one rises from a well found repast, bearing in mind the sound advice that it is always well to rise feeling a little hungry.

The second reading of the Bill was agreed to and its consideration clause by clause was proceeded with.

AMENDMENTS.

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

Section 11 states that the Governor in Council shall from time to time prescribe the number to be elected by the rate-payers or by sections of the inhabitants or by public bodies or associations, if any, and the qualifications of candidates and of voters, &c.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale moved an amendment to delete the words "or by sections of the inhabitants." He said that his first point was that this was a new proposal which went back on what Government through their representative, Sir James Peile, guaranteed to the people some years ago. Sir James Peile's words were quoted in the several memorials submitted to Government, and they were that Government retained the power of nominating up to one-half because they wanted to see that minorities were properly represented. The obvious intention of the framers of the legislation was to provide for the representation of the sections not by one-half secured to the rate-payers, but by the other half which the Government retained in their own hands. There was nothing in the municipal work which justified the division of a community into sections, excepting the duties connected with slaughter houses, where the interests of different classes and sections were likely to come into collision with each other. Another reason why he objected to the words was that they were likely to defeat, to a certain extent, one of the principal objects of local self-government. They had in all conscience many divisions and dissensions amongst them, and there must be some strong reason shown before the Legislature gave its sanction to the same.

The Hon. Mr. Desai said that the words were considered by the Select Committee and were retained by them. He would like to know if there was anything in the history of local self-government in that Presidency which would warrant the omission of such a clause. There were instances in which one caste monopolised all or nearly all the seats on the municipal board, and therefore the words, as they stood in the Bill, were necessary.

The Hon. Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola did not think it would be proper or wise on the part of the Government to agree to the omission of the words as proposed by Mr. Gokhale because the power which the Government wished to take in their own hands was to be utilised only occasionally and under extraordinary circumstances. As Sir Charles Ollivant had said although the Mahomedan population in Sindh was almost as large as the Hindus, they were represented in the Municipalities very disproportionately on account of their having a smaller number of qualified voters. It was desirable that in such cases representation should be given to the minorities. He suggested that in order to avoid any cause for irritation the rules and regulations regarding the elections in the mofussil should be so framed that instead of one Ward in a town or city sending one representative, three or four wards might be grouped together and four or six seats be allotted to each group. By doing this, he thought, the minorities or sections of communities would have an opportunity of electing their own representatives.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta deprecated the introduction in the Act of anything which did not promote co-operation among the people.

The Hon. Mr. Lely said: Theoretically it seems to me that election by communities is the very best method of getting due representation of all interests. In local areas at any rate people who are bound together by common religious and social laws, and common interests in commerce and business, and so on must be more likley to want the same thing even than people who are thrown together in one locality. But it appears to me—I may be wrong—that the real root of this amendment has been indicated by the Hon. Mr. Mehta, and it is the fear that election by communities may accentuate race and caste differences, and perhaps embitter them. It was my fortune a short while ago to spend a little time in the neighbouring island of Ceylon. There are many things in that vigorous colony which might move the envy of us here in India. But one thing I especially noticed was that in the election for members of the Governor's Legislative Council the principle of election by communities was carried to its fullest extreme. You have there the representatives of the merchants and the farmers and the general European community. You have there the member for the Moorish or Mahomedan community, the member for the Tamil, the member for the Burgher or Dutch community, the member for the low country Singalese and the member for the up-country Singalese. The point I wished to notice is that throughout the island there is none of that feeling which honourable members are apt to apprehend, for the whole atmosphere, so far as an outsider could judge was one of prosperous harmony. The member for the Tamils, Mahomedans or Burghers is present in Council to promote the interests of his constituency, it is true, but he also feels that their credit rests upon him to show that they were really good citizens. On the whole it seems to me that the necessity for this provision is not likely to occur often—perhaps very seldom—but it is still less likely to occur if the Governor in Council has a weapon in reserve in view of it. Even if it does occur, and the provision has to be enforced, it would probably do more good than harm and be a means of improving the representation which is essential to all Municipal life.

Sir Charles Ollivant: Without any offence to my opponents I must remark that on this occasion it is I who stand for liberty and they for unnecessary restrictions. I have never attempted to read into the word sectional the word racial, but as several honourable members in the course of the debate referred to that possible interpretation, I met that by giving them the figures of the present representation in Sind. The Hon. Mr. Mehta alluded to a subject that I also was going to touch on, namely, that of wards, and I ask honourable members to remember when they tell us that we wish to introduce a new principle into the Bill that there is nothing whatever in the Bill, as it stands, which would justify election by wards. I am not going to attempt anything in the nature of a legal opinion for which I am not competent, but it is quite possible that these rules as they stand might be contested and therefore we thought it advisable to make it clear that there could be election by sections. Those sections may be geographical, racial or guilds but we desire it to be clear that we are not dealing with one town or one section, but with many towns and many varying circumstances. I wish to free myself from any possible misconstruction as to what I said earlier. I said it was possible that Government under that power of nomination might wish to appoint experts to assist the municipalities. I never wished to assert or thought for one moment that Government might wish to reserve all their nominations for experts. I merely desired to say that Government cannot give up all their nominations and all the seats be filled by election. If Government did give up all their nominations we would consider it essential that minorities should be represented.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: After what has fallen from the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant, might I suggest that there should be some definition of the world "section." Might I suggest that this amendment may stand over till to-morrow?

Sir Charles Ollivant: I don't think there is any occasion for that. We are advised that the word "section" does provide for wards.

On a division the amendment was rejected and clause II as it stood was passed.

DISQUALIFICATIONS AND DISABILITIES.

Section 16 states that the Governor in Council if he thinks fit, on the recommendation of the municipality, may remove any Councillor elected or appointed under this Act, if such Councillor has been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties or of any disgraceful conduct, or has become incapable of performing his duties as a councillor.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale moved an amendment that for the word "an" to substitute the words "a non-compoundable." He said that the principle that might be adopted was that when a person had been guilty of a compoundable offence he should not be debarred from having a seat on the municipal board.

The Hon. Mr. Desai contended that the substitution proposed by Mr. Gokhale would render the clause more arbitrary than it was in the Bill.

Sir Charles Ollivant: On the principle of *quieta non vivere* I think we must adhere to the principle as it stands. Precisely the same clause stands in other Acts such as the Bombay Port Trust Act, City Improvement Act and Karachi Port Trust Act and it has not been put there without consideration, because I find that in 1883 when the present Municipal Act was under descussion the Hon. Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee urged the very same considerations which are now urged by Mr. Gokhale, but for some reasons which will appear in the supplement which is not in my hands the alteration was not made. There are many compoundable offences which involve a moral stigma, but Hon. Members will see that a way of escape is provided later on in the clause in which the Governor in Council is empowered to make an order if he should think fit in this behalf, to relieve a person from disqualification.

The amendment was rejected and the clause was passed as it stood.

CORRUPT PRACTICES.

Section 22 states that if the Jude sets aside an election under clause (a), he may, if he thinks fit, declare any candidate by whom any corrupt practice has been committed within the meaning of this section to be disqualified from being a candidate in that or any other municipal district for a term of years not exceeding seven and the judge's decision shall be conclusive.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale moved an amendment to add a new paragraph containing the following words:—"An appeal against such decision shall lie to the High Court." He said that at least one appeal should be allowed.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that such a candidate should have one chance of appeal.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim and the Hon. Mr. Chatre supported the amendment.

Sir Charles Ollivant said he had no insuperable objection to the course proposed, provided it was understood, that it should only apply to future disqualification and not to the election under the consideration of the judge. Another difficulty had been pointed out to him and that was whether they had the statutory power to make this appeal to the High Court. If His Excellency would permit, he would suggest that they put off consideration of this amendment until they ascertained that. If it was found to be so there would be an appeal to the High Court; but if not the Governor in Council would have the power to set aside the disqualification.

The consideration of the amendment was postponed until to-day.

MANAGING COMMITTEES.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 27, sub-clause (1) "the words, such Chamber shall, if the Governor in Council so directs, be entitled to elect one councillor" be omitted and the words "the Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of such Chamber, appoint one councillor" be inserted instead. He said that by this sub-clause a Chamber of Commerce in a town or city would have the power of directly appointing a member to the Managing Committee, which was contrary to the practice followed in the Bombay Municipality as well as those of the other Presidency towns. He found that the new course was not warranted by the existing circumstances. He was informed by the President of the Karachi Municipality that in their managing committee they always had two members who represented the interests of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. Under the circumstances he could not see why this special franchise was sought to be conferred on an outside body.

The Hon. Mr. Moses remarked that the mover of the amendment had not made out a case for not extending the practice prevalent in Bombay to other parts of the Presidency. He was in favour of retaining the clause as it was in the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Greaves was also in favour of the original clause. The Chambers of Commerce, as representing trade and commerce, were very much interested in the welfare of the Municipalities, and he thought it would be a very good thing to give them the power of electing a member of the committee in a special manner.

The Hon. Mr. MacIver thought the result would be the same by adapting either course, but he was in favour of the clause as it stood in the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta remarked that the course suggested in the Bill was not in consonance with the established precedents and the principle involved.

Sir Charles Ollivant pointed out that the question was whether the Chamber of Commerce should have the right of appointing a member to the managing Committee of the Corporation specially expressed in the Bill or whether they should have the right as expressed in the Amendment of Mr. Gokhale.

On a division, 12 voted for the clause as it stood and seven for the amendment.

The clause was, therefore, passed, and the Council adjourned till noon to-day.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 14.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

879-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Babeta Shirazee vs Mirzaally Mahomed Shirazee—Edgelow G and W for postponment

Long Causes.

700-00—M Khan—Amiroodin bin Mahomed Hoosein Shaik Khatib vs Abdool Rehman bin Goolam Mohideen Bhaecam and others—Captain and V part heard.

176-00—Bhaishanker and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs, Hurrivulabdas Hurridas—Little and Co.

377-97—Wadia and G—Rughumal Budhsing vs Juggonath Bhawanishai and another—Hiralal M and M and W andG.

615-99—K B Mehta—Domingo J T S de Souza vs Maria Francis—Daphtary and F.

For further directions and costs in Commissioner's report.

645-97—Mulla and M—Pursnotum Munjee vs Nanji Morarji and another—Muljee and R.

Long Causes.

319-00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others—Captain D and D and Balkrishna V N Kirtikar.

272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Nanabhai Burjorjee Sacklatwalla—Nanu and H.

601-00—Wadia and G—Abdulla Ebrahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M

623-00—Craigie L and O—Lalljee Govindjee and another vs Dharamsey Meghjee—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

462-00—Nanu and H—Goolamhoosen Allarakhia vs Gangjee Poonja—Edgelow G and W.

1-97—Matubhai J and M—Charles Agnew Turner and others vs Ruttonshaw Erachsha Kohiar and others—Daphtary and F and A H D and Co.

48-93—Bhaishanker and K—The Hon'ble the Acting Advocate General vs Gordhandas Purmanand and others—Little and Co—Not to be called on.

501-00—Captain and V—Cassum Kurrim vs Molvi Abdul Kadur Bukza—K B Mehta.

372-00—Payne G S and M—Cursondas Ramdas and others vs Muljee Ramdas—Little and Co, not to be called on.

481-00—Little and Co—Muljee Ramdas vs Cursondas Ramdas and others—Payne G S and M.

352-00—Thakurdas and Co—Nanbai widow vs Esmailbhoy Dattoo Dossa—Payne G S and M for postponment

460-00—Payne G S and M—Abdul Latif Hajee Sumar vs Hajee Cassum Joosub.

172-99—Shamrao and M—Vadilal Lalloobhoy vs Dayabhoy Mansukram—Matubhai J and M.

173-9—Shamrao and M—Vadilal Lalloobhoy vs Mahasukram Kalidas—Matubhai J and M.

183-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.

243-99—Pestonjee R and K—Eujee Oomersey and others vs Chaturbhuj Goverdhundas and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and D and F.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WHITWORTH.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

171-00—Captain and V—Joshi Oodnowjee Raghowjee vs Hariram Bhimjee—N M Cama.

744-99—Khundera and S—Soniram Brijlal and another vs Nandkrani Kuaberam and others.

141-00—Crawford B and Co—Hurjibhai Maneckjee Kapadia vs Sorabjee Pestonjee Masani.

804-00—Captain and V—Mowli Hidayatulla Farooki vs Mowlvi Fartullah Tarooki and another—Sorabjee and J.

474-00—Maganlal and J—Pandurang Rowjee and others vs Sakerbai and others—Nanu and H.

220-00—Payne G S and M—Framjee Dorabjee and others vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan.

541-00—In person a pauper—Minocher Framjee Mehta vs Jamsetjee Pestonjee Master alias Katrack—In person.

127-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Dhunjibhoy Bairamjee Bhajiwalla vs Soni Goredhan Gopal—Ardeshir H D and Co.

429-00—Matubhai J and M—Jivraj Gordhandas vs Nagarmal Shivprasad—Hiralal M and M.

811-00—In person a pauper—Popal Milapchand vs Heerachand Teckchand and another—In person and S and J.

815-00—Mulla and M—Ahmed bin Esmail vs and Ibrahim—Edgelow G and W.

BOMBAY VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the General Committee of the Victoria Memorial Fund was held last evening in the hall of the Municipal Corporation, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, presiding. At the outset the following report drawn up by the Executive Committee was read by the Chairman:—With reference to the wish expressed by the General committee at its meeting on Friday last, the 8th instant, as to the objects to which the fund to perpetuate the memory of her late Majesty is to be devoted, the Executive Committee beg to report as follows:—That the fund when collected should be vested in trustees and called "The Victoira Fund," so as to perpetuate Her Majesty's memory, and that the income acruing therefrom should be applied towards charitable and benevolent objects and the advancement of technical and industrial education and research. The Chairman said it would be in the recollection of those present that when the Committee last met it passed a resolution to the effect that as the things were at present circumstanced, it would be undesirable to vote away the funds that they might be able to collect, to what he might call the Calcutta scheme. Having treated that question as excluded from their consideration the next question to which they applied their minds was to ascertain what would be the best form of memorial. The Executive Committee had accordingly considered the question and submitted its report. He would explain shortly what actuated the Committee in arriving at these conclusions. They had two purposes in view. The first was to secure that the memorial should, as far as possible, be of a permanent character, and at the same time it should serve some useful purpose. For that reason they had thrown out the suggestion that the fund should be invested in trustees, rather than it should be handed piecemeal to various deserving institutions. In the next place they considered that the purpose indicated should be more in accordance with the desires of those brought in direct touch than if they had adopted some other suggestions, as for instance, the suggestions for a public park or a public hall. But at the same time he thought it had to be borne in mind that these suggestions were necessarily based upon the existing conditions of things and so far as they were known to them or as might be reasonably ascertainable. One must not shut out the view that there might in future be developments which might justify or rather require that the fund be dealt with in a manner as to fall in the scope here indicated.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said that the report was very carefully considered by the members of the Executive Committee at the meeting which they held on Saturday last. After a great deal of discussion of all sorts of various possibilities they unanimously agreed to make this report. They would find that the report was very generally worded. There was always a great deal of force in this, that when they went before the public for subscriptions it was desirable to state the object for which they invited subscriptions. As a general rule he quite agreed with the proposition. But there were circumstances when it was very difficult to lay out very definitely the exact object to which they could apply their subscriptions, because it was very difficult in a matter of this character to know what was the amount of the funds which they were likely to raise. In such matters a great deal must depend upon the amount of subscriptions to be collected. If the sum collected was a small one they could confine their scheme to a small area. If the fund collected was a very large one they could expend their ideas to the extent of that fund. These things were to be very carefully borne in mind in coming to a very definite conclusion. It was necessary for them to leave the hands of the Executive Committee free to a very largo extent. With regard to this matter they had perceived the feeling was that the memorial should be one which should emanate from the whole of the Bombay Presidency, and that it should be a memorial in the Presidency in which all people should be able to take part and should have the benefit of it. With regard to this fund it must be borne in mind that the principle object was to commemorate the great lady that had passed away. Then the question was what was the best form that commemoration should take. While they were considering the scheme it transpired that it might be possible to do a great thing for a very great object which would be of the very greatest benefit not to the people of the Bombay Presidency alone, but to the whole of India. It was not necessary to tell them the circumstances connected with the munificient endowment that Mr. Jamshedji N. Tata wanted to make with regard to the Industrial Research Institute. It was for Mr. Tata to say that he would be quite prepared to make over this fund without its name to the Victoria Memorial Fund. If this were possible, it would be really of great benefit not only to one particular section of the community or to a particular place, but would be of incalculable benefit to the whole country. If they built a hall or a building it was likely that the benefit would not extend to all the classes of people, to whom the memorial of that character should reach. If the general committee will leave the hands of the executive committee free in this matter, it was possible that such a scheme might be drawn out that all India might be induced to join in a matter of this sort. He was sure that the public spirit would welcome such a scheme. Mr. Mehta then proposed that the report of the executive committee with the addition of the following words be approved:—With power to apply the whole or any part of the capital, or interest of the fund to any specific purposes falling within the priciples indicated, but so that the perpetuation of the memorial be kept intact.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, in seconding the resolution, said the idea of making use of Mr. Tata's magnificent donation in connection with the Victoria Memorial had struck him while addressing the Town Hall meeting. But he refrained from mentioning it as he did not know Mr. Tata's views on the subject at the time. He thought it was possible that if a large fund were collected in Bombay, and if it were intended to be devoted to this Institute of Research, H. E. the Viceroy might perhaps be prevailed upon to think that this scheme was better than the one proposed by himself.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was also in favour of the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie said he ventured to observe that this indication of the possible intention of devoting a considerable portion, if not the whole, of the subscriptions to Mr. Tata's scheme, which might be of benefit to the whole of India, and might supersede H. E. the Viceroy's scheme, was scarcely consistent with the terms of the report, which said that the objects of the subscriptions would be for the benefit of Western India only. It appeared to him that it was scarcely consistent with what was said and resolved in the Town Hall meeting, that the memorial should be essentially local or Presidential in its character. There was a strong feeling in favour of applying the fund to the relief of the suffering people. He was aware that there were people, especially in the mofussil, of considerable influence who might help in collecting subscriptions if this were the object kept in view. He understood that the Executive Committee had committed itself either in favour of Mr. Tata's or any other scheme. He submitted it was of the utmost importance that the Committee should come to some definite conclusion with the least possible delay and place it before the public. It had been represented that there were great difficulties in specifying the objects, because if that were done there was some apprehension of the fund not coming up to their expectation. He admitted the proposition, but at the same time he thought the object could perfectly be determined upon the supposition that the subscription would be large. But even supposing that it turned out smaller, the Executive Committee might again come to the General Committee with an alternative proposal. He was strongly of opinion that the memorial should be local or Presidential. He had heard one thing about Mr. Tata's Institute, and it was that it was not to be located in this Presidency. If that were so, it would be a great drawback in the way of collecting funds. It was most important the fund should be spent in this Presidency, and if it was to be a concrete memorial it should be in this Presidency—if possible he should like to see it in the Bombay city.

Mr. Hormusji Wadia said it would have been some satisfaction to them if they had been informed by the Executive Committee why they had set aside the idea of raising a concrete memorial side by side with an endowment fund.

Mr. Mehta remarked that this was originally Sir Charles Ollivant's idea, but he had himself given it up.

Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji J. Mody thought that if the Native Princes, who had offered lakhs of rupees to the Viceroy in connection with his scheme, were prevailed upon to give a portion of the money in furtherance of the Research University Scheme, they would be able to swell their fund to a large extent.

Mr. Mehta in replying said that with regard to the remarks which fell from Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, he thought that the Executive Committee would understand that in the first instance the memorial would be a memorial in Western India. He might tell them that instead of the memorial being carried away from the Western Presidency, if the intentions of the Executive Committee were carried out, they might be the means of bringing it back in Bombay. At this stage Mr. Muir-Mackenzie rose to move an amendment, but as Mr. Mehta had already replied on the debate, he was ruled out of order.

The resolution being put to the vote was carried, only five members voting against it.

The meeting then dispersed.

HIS Majesty's Torpedo Catchers Assaye and Plassey, under the command of Lieut-Commanders R. M. Lambert and Carver, respectively, with Torpedo boat No. 101 in charge of Lieut-Commander Peter, sailed this morning for Karachee.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 2nd instant there was no rain in any part of the Presidency. The prices of the staple food grains have risen in Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary. Prices, compared with the corresponding week of 1900, are lower in all districts except Bijapur, where they are higher:—

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report
Workers	120,360	114,813
Dependants	23,874	21,055
Gratutously relieved in poor-houses and villages	37,297	39,420

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have increased in Ahmednagar by 1,532, in Bijapur by 218 and in the Panch Mahals by 109, while they have decreased in the other districts. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have decreased except in Ahmedabad, Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Broach, where the increases are 1,143, 1,023, 754, 229 and 36, respectively. The Hullur Tank in the Bijapur District and the Goregaon Tank in the Satara District were opened as relief works during the week.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 5,000 for relief of weavers in Bijapur by employment in their own craft. Rs. 4,000 for improvement of the water-supply in Khandesh.

RELIEF RETURNS.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	...	2952	2952
Bombay	144089	31089	175178
Central Provinces	...	18	18
Total British Provinces	144089	34059	178148
Native States.			
Rajputana	...	210	210
Central India States	...	700	700
Hyderabad	1404	722	2126
Baroda	8866	4605	13471
Bombay Native States	13241	1955	15196
Total Native States	23511	8192	31703
Grand Total	167600	42251	209351

Name of Province.	Present Week			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Madras	163	2995	3158	+ 206
Bombay	138111	38239	176350	+ 1172
Central Provinces	...	18	18	...
Total British Provinces	138274	41252	179526	+ 1378
Native States.				
Rajputana	..	343	343	+ 133
Central India States	(a)861	(b)29	890	+ 190
Hyderabad	1378	752	2130	+ 4
Baroda	10139	4573	14712	+ 1241
Bombay Native States	15152	1832	16984	+ 1788
Total Native States	27530	7529	35059	+ 3356
Grand Total	165801	48781	214585	+ 4734

a Labourers on Jobat road.
b Figures for Jaora.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. INDUS.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. Indus, sailing for Marseilles, &c., to-day the 14th instant, at 5-30 p.m.:—

Mr Gandolphe
Mr Audic
Mr Landurain
Mr Louarn
Mr Ricard
Miss C Francois
Mr de Guillermy
Mr Marchan
Mr Richer
Mr Doccare
Mr Testaniere
Mr Moulet
Mr Guartella
Mr Brunox
Mr Delleren
Mr Humbert
Mr Dannie
Mr Albert Emery
Lt Metman
Mr B Edmane
Mr L Henry
Mr Mercier
Mr R Joseph
Mr Larrigiere
Mr Rostaing
Mr Lucanesi
Mr Landrian
Mr and Mrs Mathien and inft
Mr Bocquet
Mr Meha
Mr Chabanier
Mr and Mrs Perrin and inft
Miss Manguat
Mr Rutbeeg
Mr and Mrs Nay and infant
Mr Gonidee
Mr La Gall
Mr Trouvin
Mr Delesse
Mr Bonnet
Mr Contant
Mr Montant
Mr Briove
Mr and Mrs Bertni and three children
Mr Terrel des Chines
Mr Coobins
Mr Ecker F A
Mr Xydis G
Mr and Mrs Ryan
Mr Hennessy
Mr W B Brown
Dr Malignon
Mrs Reid
Mrs Wallace and infant
Mr H Vuze
Mr Pasquale Troise
Capt W Beadon
Rev Father Pierre
Dr J R Williamson
Mrs M Santos
Mr and Mrs Dumolo and inft
Mrs Sadler
Mrs Storey and infant
Mr W A Spicer
Mr C H Bailey
Mr Peterson
Col and Mrs Spottisiwoode
Mr F Grunberg
Mr Greenshields

AT the present moment, perhaps, the cheapest omnibus ride to be had in the world is that between Oxford Circus and the City, the fare for the entire distance being just one penny. The necessity of competing with the Central London Railway is, of course, the reason of this cheapness. There are people still living, however, who can recall much closer competition than this between coaches and the railway. The late Mr. Ramsay, M.P., of Barnton, ran a coach from Cramond into Edinburgh when the railway between these places was first constructed, and at the end of the journey regaled each passenger with bread and cheese and beer. Again, when the line between Edinburgh and Glasgow was opened, the late Mr. John Croall, who had one of the largest posting businesses in the kingdom, put relays of stage coaches on the route, and for a time actually beat the train. But probably the record in the way of cheap travelling is held by two rival Glasgow steam-boat companies, who, some thirty years ago, carried their passengers across to Belfast for sixpence.

THERE would be less anxiety as to the learning of foreign languages by Englishmen if more work were done on the lines followed by the Modern Languages Holiday Courses Committee of the Teachers' Guild. In co-operation with County Councils and the Association of Directors and Organizing Secretaries for Technical and Secondary Education, the Committee held successful classes last summer for British students at Lisieux, Elbœuf, and Tours. These gatherings are to be repeated in the present year, a particularly satisfactory decision, seeing that the one at Elbœuf was experimental. A still more interesting departure was the teaching of Spanish at Avila, not far from Madrid. It was taken at the instance of the Staffordshire County Council, and though only three Staffordshire students attended, the course is to be resumed in summer. The progress made by the students was most encouraging, but, of course, it is hoped that an increase in their number will reward perseverance. Inquiries from possible pupils have already been received by the Committee and the Staffordshire County Council, both of whom are full of hope as to the enterprise.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATION.

QUESTION OF FUTURE CONTROL.

THE following official press "communique" was issued on Tuesday:—With the approval of her late Majesty's Government, the Government of India have within the last few days, issued official orders for the introduction of a radical change in the administration of that part of the North-West Frontier which has hitherto been under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. A brief account of what is proposed will be found below:—

THE PROPOSED SCHEME.

The question of measures to be adopted for the better management of the frontier tribes and the proper location of troops along the border is one that has engaged the earnest attention of Lord Curzon's Government during the last two years. The new policy for the military charge and control of the North-West Frontier has gradually been matured and carried into execution, details of which have, from time to time, appeared in the Press. Thus as the public are aware, the Chitral garrison has been reduced and supplemented by levies, while troops have been concentrated at Drosh and at Malakand. The latter place has been connected by railway with Naushera. In the Khyber regular troops have been successfully withdrawn from all positions in the Pass, and have been replaced by two battalions of the reorganised Khyber Rifles. Costly extensive fortifications, originally designed for the protection of the Pass, have been abandoned. The railway has been extended from Peshawar to Jamrud. Between Peshawar and Kohat, the long desired cart-road is being constructed. Through the Kohat Pass arrangements are being made for connecting Kohat be rail with Kushalgarh, and for protracting this line, when completed, in the direction of Samana, Kurram, and South Kohat. Troops are shortly to be withdrawn from the Samana range, to be replaced by corps of tribal police, 450 strong, to be called the Samana Rifles. The Kurran Militia has been reorganised into two battalions, so as to admit of the early withdrawal of troops from the Kurram Valley. In Waziristan two battalions of tribal militia, of 800 rifles each, are in course of being raised, and will, it is hoped, before long replace the large garrison of regular troops which have been kept in the Tochi and Gumal Valleys since 1895.

These measures, which have originated with the Government of India, have been designed mainly in order to extricate our troops from the advanced positions which they have hitherto occupied, and to promote local harmony and co-operation by the enlistment of tribesmen in the service of Government. But they will also have served to emphasize the responsibility which the Government of India have thus directly assumed for the pacification and control of the North-West Frontier, and to indicate the desirability of retaining its future management under the more immediate influence of the supreme authority. So far the measures described have met with a very gratifying amount of success. But the extent to which they will prove equal to the needs of the future must largely depend on the way in which they are worked and supervised.

CONTROL OF THE FRONTIER.

One question of first-rate importance, which has remained for examination and decision, is whether the conduct of the new policy should continue to be vested, as heretofore, in the Punjab Government, or whether there should be substituted some more direct form of control. In August 1898, in discussing the future administration of the North-West Frontier, as affected by the war of the preceding year, Lord George Hamilton observed that her Majesty's Government were of opinion that the existing arrangements were not satisfactory, and that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Punjab frontier should be more directly than heretofore under the control and supervision of the Government of India. Taking this as his text, His Excellency the Viceroy has given his closest attention to this important subject. He has personally visited the frontier, in order to examine its situation on the spot. For two years he has given a full and patient trial to the present system of frontier control, and the conclusion at which His Excellency has arrived, which has since received the unanimous support of his Council, is that the present system cannot wisely be continued, because it interposes constant opportunities for friction, hesitation, and delay in carrying out a policy the responsibility for which rests with the Government of India, while its execution is entrusted to a Local administration. The divorce of responsibility from control and excessive centralisation, which are thus entailed, and which are equally unsatisfactory to both Governments, have been made more prominent in recent years by events which have brought a large number of frontier tribes into direct political relations with the Government of India, imposing on the latter a charge which cannot, either properly or prudently, be shifted to the shoulders of a local Government not specially constituted for the purpose of dealing with it. The conclusion has followed that, if the detailed plans which have been above described are to be fully successful, they must be followed, as their natural complement, by a constitutional form of administration in the tracts in question which shall bring to bear upon them the authority and influence of the Government of India in a manner less circuitous and more prompt than is possible, so long as the complex mechanism of the stereotyped procedure of a local Government of the first-class intervenes between it and them.

This is not the first time that proposals have been made to create a new and separate administration on the North-West Frontier. Schemes varying in character and magnitude have been discussed by the Government of India during the last quarter of the century, but they have all proved abortive, partly, perhaps, because the time was not ripe for their fulfilment, but mainly because they were too ambitious and involved too great a dislocation of the existing interests to admit of their being carried through without serious opposition.

A NEW FRONTIER AGENCY.

Assuming the necessity for a fundamental change in a matter on which there is almost a complete consensus of opinion among the frontier authorities, the principles upon which the Government of India have now proceeded have been to take away from the Punjab as little as possible, yet to take enough to ensure the direct control of the Government of India over the frontier, to refrain from attempting to overweight the scheme with subsidiary proposals for territorial rectifications and compensations, and to form a small and compact charge easily controllable by one man and not too large to prevent his personal influence from being felt in all parts of it. Acting upon these principles, the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, have decided to create a new Frontier Agency or province, to be under the direct control of the Government of India, to be formed out of the Trans-Indus districts of the Punjab. The officer at the head of the new Province will be the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. His charge will consist of four districts—Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dehra Ismail Khan—with the tribal country beyond their limits; also of five political agencies—Dir, Swat, Chitral, the Khyber, the Kurram Valley, north and south of Waziristan—that is to say, Wana and the Tochi Valley. The Agent to the Governor-General will be given both a Revenue and a Judicial Commissioner to assist him in the administrative judicial work. The new province officers employed in it will, if possible, be brought on to the list of the Political Department of the Government of India.

AREA DETACHED FROM THE PUNJAB.

It is estimated that the area detached from the Punjab Province by this arrangement will approximate to a fourteenth of its total area a fifteenth of its total revenue, and an eighteenth of its population. This subtraction cannot be regarded as of serious importance when it is recollected how largely the population, revenue, and wealth of the Cis-Indus Punjab have increased during the last twenty years. The Province has grown and developed in every direction in common with the rest of India. In addition, it has received the benefit of the great schemes of canalisation connected with the Chenab and Jhelum rivers, which will inevitably bring a large increase in cultivation and population. It must be remembered, too, that there is still the enormous Sind-Sagar scheme to be undertaken, which will probably bring nearly two million acres under cultivation, thereby largely increasing the labours and responsibilities of the local Government.

As the constitution of the new agency has received the approval of the Secretary of State for India, it only remains to settle, in consultation with the Punjab Government, the methods by which the change shall be carried out.

GEOGRAPHICAL ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES.

A few questions connected with the geographical administrative boundaries of the new province still await decision, such as whether, having regard to the principle that there shall be the least possible disturbance of existing arrangements on any Trans-Indus portions, the Dehra Ismail Khan and Bannu Districts can profitably be excluded from the new province; whether the Cis-Indus Black Mountain tribes should be included or not in the Agent to the Governor-General's charge; and whether any re-arrangement of the districts is necessary, either in the new province or in the Punjab, or in both. It will also be necessary to determine how many officers should be transferred to the Government of India with the districts which are taken over.

Several problems arising from the legal and financial aspects of the change require consideration. These details are now being considered in communication with the Punjab Government. But it is hoped that their settlement will not take long, and that the new province will, before many months have passed, be *fait accompli* of Lord Curzon's Viceroalty. It is understood that the papers on the subject will be published at an early date.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THE month of January has frequently been an unfortunate one to the Royal Family. It was on January 29, 1820, that George III, died. It was only six days earlier in the same year that the Queen's own father, the Duke of Kent, died. On January 14, 1892, died Albert Victor Duke of Clarence, under circumstances of peculiar sadness, and on January 20, 1896, died Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg, the Queen's son-in-law. Against these gloomy occurrences may be set one or two events of a more cheerful nature. January 25 was the day on which the Princess Royal was married, and January 27 is the forty-second anniversary of the birth of the German Emperor; while January 23 is the day on which the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was married to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

The German Army Gazette publishes the following Army Order from the German Emperor: The death of my beloved, highly honoured, and never-to-be-forgotten grand-mother, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, has plunged me and my house in the deepest mourning. I know that my Army sincerely shares in the grievous loss I have sustained, and I hereby decree that all the officers of my Army shall wear mourning for fourteen days. The 1st Drigoon Guard Regiment of the Queen of Great Bretain shall go in mourning for three weeks while during the first three days of mourning the flags of all military and public buildings shall fly at half-mast. The "Mail" correspondent at Osborne gives on the authority of an eye-witness, the following touching incident during the last moments of the Queen: "When the Kaiser arrived her Majesty's mind was slightly wandering, and it evidently seemed to her as if her dear son-in-law, Emperor Frederick of Germany, again stood before her. The Kaiser gently and tenderly interposed. 'No, no,' he said, 'it is I, it is I your grandson William.' The news seemed to bring the Queen back to consciousness. She recognised her beloved grandson with a beautiful smile of joy and welcome and mutely thanked him. When the end came the Kaiser was by the bedside, which he had never left to go more than a few steps away."

It is not always realised says the "Westminster" how far the creation of the present House of Lords is the work of her Majesty's reign. But more than a third of the peers who at present hold titles owe their patents to the late Queen's creation. The late Queen's first Duke was the Duke of Abercorn, created in 1868; her first Marquis, the Marquis of Normanby, created 1838; her first Earl the Earl of Leicester, who had previously sat for fifty-eight years in the House of Commons. Her first Viscount was Viscount Hill, created in 1842; and her first Baron was Baron De Mauley. Her first Baronet was Sir John Conroy, whose grandson died only the other day, when the title became extinct. The late Queen's first Peerage was created on July 21, 1837, when the Duke of Roxburghe was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, under the title of Earl of Innes. Her first Bishop was T. Musgrave, who was made Bishop of Hereford in the August after the late Queen's elevation to the throne, and who afterwards became Archbishop of York.

The present King of Italy is an enthusiastic collector of coins. When he was Prince of Naples, and had more time to himself, this coincollecting was one of his chief hobbies, and not even the cares of kingship have made him give it up. His collection is one of the finest in the world, but it is limited to one country—Italy. It includes coins of all the two hundred odd mints of the country, beginning with the rude coins of the Gothic invaders and from the earliest Papal coins down to the money now in use in the Italian kingdom, to which will soon be added the new issue bearing the effigy of Victor Emmanuel III. His Majesty's collection now contains with the Marignoli collection which has recently been added to it, over 5,0000 specimens. His passion for numismatics began at the age of twelve and was inspired by his English governess, Miss Lee, who collected coins on her own account when in Rome. The King's collection is kept in twenty-four cupboards in a long room on the top floor of the Quirinal and his Majesty is occupied with it every morning from six to nine.

From an article in the current "Edinburgh Review" on the early history of fox-hunting we learn that the Belvoir Hounds hold a very proud position among the ancient packs. Their history is intimately connected with that of the Manners family, and successive Dukes of Rutland have maintained them in a ducal fashion. For 200 years the pack was managed by members of the family or their deputies; for over 200 years the pack has not been dispersed. The hounds which now hunt over the Vale of Belvoir are the direct descendants of the old buck-hounds of the family, which did so in the same country two centuries ago. Every Belvoir hound has a black saddle and tan patches upon the purest white ground. So uniform is the colouring of the pack that the eye can at first sight detect no difference between one hound and the next.

The hearing of the action brought by Mrs. Egan, wife of the sword-bearer of the Dublin Corporation, against the "Freeman's Journal," Limited, to recover damages for injuries suffered by the negligence of the defendants' servants, was concluded at Dublin yesterday before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury. Plaintiff claimed £5,000, on the grounds that she had been knocked down by a delivery van of the defendants, and that a second van belonging to them, which was following the other, passed over her body, inflicting injuries which one set of medical witnesses stated were of a permanent character and would shorten her life, while another set, including Sir William Thomson, stated that she was practically better, that the injuries would not tend to shorten her life, and that their effects would disappear within six months at most. The jury found for the plaintiff, and awarded her £2,000 damages. Stay of execution was granted at the request of the defendants' counsel.

A most interesting relic of the siege of the Legations at Pekin has just reached the Foreign Office. This is the actual flag which was flying over the British Legation during the whole of the eventful period covered by the attacks by the Boxer troops. The flagstaff, which is painted white, and is of great thickness, has been sawn off, and the flag itself is riddled with bullets and torn almost into shreds, affording striking evidence of the fierceness of the assault. The flagstaff and its accompaniment had been sent home by the British authorities at Pekin, as a present to the Queen, and will be despatched in due course to Windsor Castle.

In a recent number of a German medical weekly as quoted in the New York "Staats-Zeitung," Dr. Sander, of Germany, has described a discovery of the highest importance for the stamping out of malaria and the acclimation of the white race in the tropics. The article is based on letters received from Dr. Kuehn, an army surgeon in German South-west Africa, who has been studying the so-called "Sterbe," a plague which has decimated the horses of that country. It was found that serum from horses afflicted with this disease is a cure and a preventive of malaria in men, white or black. Inoculations with such serum produce neither general nor local inflammation, and have been employed with success in very severe cases. The experiments were begun early in 1899. Fifty persons inoculated in that year passed the rainy season, from November to May, without showing the slightest symptom of malaria. On the other hand, many who had not been inoculated were attacked by the disease, but were easily cured by inoculation. All these persons were natives; but it is a remarkable fact that the natives of this region show less natural immunity to malaria than Europeans.

For several years there has existed at Budapest, Hungary, a so-called telephone-journal, or system of news-distribution by telephone. This received a good deal of notice from the Press at the time when it was established in 1893. The German paper "Die Reform," as quoted in the "Revue Scientifique," tells us that the system is still successfully operated. Says this paper:—"It is well known that this journal keeps its subscribers in touch with the news by telephone, items of interest being telephoned from the central office to each subscriber from 8 A.M. till 11 P.M. Each communication comes on the hour, except the news of the money market and Parliament, which are sent every half-hour. The subscription price is 375 franks a month, and the subscriber is not bound for more than four months; he pays nothing extra for receivers or lines. The receiving apparatus is so arranged that two persons can listen at once, and communications are announced by a prearranged bell-signal. At the end of 1898, the circuit, which is limited to the city of Budapest, had reached 567 miles of lines; the present number of subscribers is about 7,000 or eight times those of the first year. Trials have been made, with good results looking to the extension of the system to the neighbouring towns of Szegedin and Arad. Die Reform also gives technical details, with figures, of the mode of installation of the system and of the arrangements used for the telephonic transmission of the news.

Although there were fluctuations in the supply of fish last year, the net result was that the quantity landed on the English and Welsh coasts fell off about two thousand hundred-weights compared with the preceding year. This involved no loss to the fishermen, as the value of the diminished supply exceeded by nearly £270,000 that of the larger supply in 1899. It may safely be inferred, therefore, that fish has, like many other things, increased in price to the consumer. These figures do not include shellfish, as to which there are interesting facts. Compared with 1899, the number of oysters taken round the English and Welsh coasts last year declined by 1,237,000, and lobsters by 136,000. The popular taste seems indicated by the circumstance that, though crabs increased in number, they went down in value. The value of all the fish landed in the twelve months, including shell, was £6,976,898.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THERE is, as might be supposed, a marked demand on the part of the public for books narrating the life and work of the Queen. Reference to a catalogue shows that between forty and fifty such volumes are at present available. The books of a less direct nature which yet refer to her Majesty form a great library.

One of the most recent literary undertakings which the Queen allowed to be dedicated to her was Sir William Hunter's History of India. She has been careful of her patronage in the way of literature, and so it was the more valued. The Oxford Vulgate is dedicated to her Majesty. She extended the same compliment to the great Oxford Dictionary, which makes steady progress towards completion.

Another volume by Mr. Louis Becke, on the ever-fascinating Pacific, of which he has become the literary authority. It is a collection of reminiscences of fishing and natural history in Australia and the South Seas, together with short stories. As a fisherman, himself, Mr. Beck describes with knowledge the splendid sport which is to be had in the deeps of the Pacific, in the shallows, and from the shore. By "Rock and Pool" as the volume is called will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

Count Sternberg, who saw something of the South African War—on the Boer side—has written a book on his experiences. It is being translated from the German for publication here by Messrs. Longman. Colonel Henderson, whose work on Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War promises to become a military classic, is writing a preface for the volume. He, also, was in South Africa. No doubt Count Strernberg's book will treat of the war mostly from the point of view of military science.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser, who is a sister of Mr. Marion Crawford, is, perhaps, best known in the book world for her excellent volume, A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan. Her husband was, at one time, our Minister to Japan, and in that manner Mrs. Fraser came to know the Japanese very well. She has just written a novel which refers, however, to scenes nearer us—to the Thamas Valley and to Devonshire. It is called, A little Grey Sheep, and may be described as a study of character and of social life. Messrs. Hutchinson will publish the novel within the next few weeks.

Mr. Barry Pain promises us, through Mr. Unwin, a satire on the book of the moment, under the title, Another Englishwoman's Love Letters. Be it noted that he is merely the purveyor of them; the actual authorship is shrouded in deep mystery. Says Mr. Barry Pain:—The way in which the absolute necessity for publication has arisen cannot be more clearly indicated during the life of the present Emperor of China and no clue to the mystery will be found in the letters themselves. Those who know will keep silence; if anyone speaks that may be taken as evidence that he does not know. And in this way I trust that the mystery may be preserved and the sale of the book stimulated.

At the beginning of the week Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton will have ready Professor George Adam Smith's Yale Lectures of 1899 on modern criticism and the teaching of the Old Testament. He says he has thought it best to leave the chapters as lectures, that is, in the style of spoken discourse, only, in places he has made considerable additions to them. The lectures discuss and seek to define criticism, and are an account of the modern critical movement so far as the Old Testament is concerned. They are also an appreciation of its effects upon the Old Testament as history and as the record of a Divine Revelation.

Two volumes are announced in Murray's Musical Series. One is entitled "The Orchestra and Orchestral Music" and is by Mr. W. J. Henderson. It is intended to be a guide to a perfect understanding of the modern orchestra and of the uses in true colouring of the various groups of instruments composing it. The book is addressed to the amateur, is free from technicalities, and contains much information to be found in no other work. The second book, to be added to the series, describes itself in the title, "Song and Song Writers." There are sketches of English, American, Slavic, French, Italian, Hungarian, and German song writers. The author is Mr. Henry T. Finck.

The collection of Oriental rugs has in recent years become a hobby with certain people, alike here and in America. It is to them, chiefly, that a book on the subject, which Messrs. Sampson Low are to publish, will appeal. The author is an American, Mr. John Kimberley Mumford, who has collected much of his information while travelling in the "mysterious and contradictory East." He mentions that this particular field is quite unoccupied, so far, by books. That fact he attributes to the difficulty of writing on a matter so complicated as the art of the Oriental rug. The pictures in his volume have been prepared with great care, and some of them are coloured.

It has already been noted that Mr. Percy Fitz-Gerald is giving us a book on Catholic Life and Progress in England during the past half century. The following is the publisher's foreword referring to it:—One of the most remarkable features of the nineteenth century has been the progress of the Catholic movement. In the early part of the century the Roman Church in England was represented by a mere sect possessing a few churches in obscure places, and ministered to by priests who were termed not "Father" but "Mr." This has gradually changed and given place to the powerful Church of to-day. The history of this movement, more especially in the latter part of the century, is full of interest, not only as depicting the process of the development of the Church itself, but also by reason of the many famous people connected with it.

Lady Ridley, the wife of Mr. Justice Ridley, has written a novel entitled Anne Mainwaring. It will be published by Messrs. Longman. This is not Lady Ridley's first novel. One by her, called The Story of Aline, had some little success. Mrs Francis Blundell, who is known on the title-pages of her books as M. E. Francis, is collecting a volume of her stories for publication under the title, Pastorals of Dorset. Mr. Frankfort Moore has finished a novel, to which he gives the title, According to Plato. No doubt this means that Platonic love is an element of the story. Messrs. Hutchinson are to publish it. Dr. Barry's new story, The Wizard's Knot, will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin in March. It is a Celtic story, the scene being laid in the south-west of Ireland half a century ago.

Mr. John Murray is publishing a half-crown edition of Darwin's well-known book, A Naturalist's Voyage. Colonel Henry Blackburne Hamilton has written a history of the 14th (King's) Hussars which Messrs. Longman will publish. The history of the regiment goes back to 1715. Messrs. Blackwood will issue another volume in the memorial edition of Mr. G. W Steevens's works. It consists of two former volumes, Cape Town to Ladysmith, and Egypt in 1898, with new matter in the former. Two books are about to be issued by the Cambridge University Press, "Demosthenes On the Crown," and "The Neo-Platonists," a study in the history of Hellenism by Mr. Thomas Whittaker. Messrs. Sampson Low are to re-issue in a very attractive pocket binding a number of volumes which they have published at various times, as for instance, Henry Morley's The King and the Commons. Mr. John Mackie, whose name is familiar through his novels, has had experiences in South Africa which should give him much material for future stories. He served with Brabant's Horse; took part in the long fight at Wepener and was in many smaller engagements. He was twice wounded, and had three horses shot under him.

It is an immense tribute to the historian of "The Papacy During the Period of the Reformation" that he is most keenly missed and regretted as the Bishop of London, for administration is seldom the strong point of the scholar. Time was when bishoprics were granted for their opportunities of literary leisure; and a prelate enjoyed his lettered retirement by the English lakes, while his sheep were scattered among the Welsh hills without a shepherd. Bishops must be men of letters to-day, but in another sense. Dr. Creighton calculated that his correspondence averaged sixty letters a day, or nearly twenty-two thousand in the year. Nor are those letters solely or mainly fraught with ghostly consolations. When Dr. Creighton was offered the bishopric of Peterborough, there was nothing, he said, that he less wanted to be than a bishop. He was happy as he was, and wanted to go on with his book. But he was in the service of a Church militant, and went where he was told to go, and he served zealously. Happily he found he liked it better than he expected. He had the gifts; and happiness is in the exercise of our gifts. Moreover, in the apostolic duty of suffering fools, he had one consolation not vouchsafed to all Christians in that he had a trenchant wit and most mordant tongue. So if, like Homer and Archbishop Langley, he lost much by translation, he gained much also both in opportunity and in honour.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.
BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.
DIEU ET MON DROIT
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists. London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA.

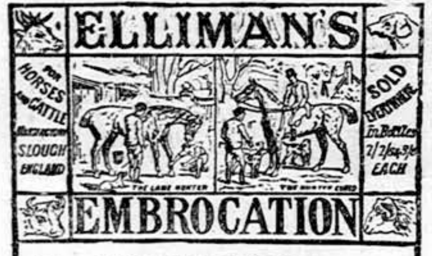
LIPTON
LIMITED.
LIPTONS TEAS
obtained the
GOLD MEDAL
at the
PARIS EXHIBITION,
While the
GRAND PRIX
was awarded to
LIPTONS COFFEES
and
LIPTONS JAMS, MARMALADE & TART FRUITS
received the
GOLD MEDAL.
Agent: D. C. Oomrigar, Abdul Rahman Street,
BOMBAY.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

TO ALL
HOMEWARD BOUND.
A REVOLUTION IN FURNISHING.
BY GRADUAL PAYMENTS.
NORMAN & STACEY, LD.,
118, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.
MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., in "Truth" writes:—'NORMAN & STACEY have introduced in their business an ingenious safeguard against the risk of loss to his widow or family through the death of the hirer. They give an INSURANCE UPON HIS LIFE."
Moderate Prices. Free Delivery Town or Country. Call and view stock before Furnishing locally.

For the Aged
Health for All: Young and Old.
We are glad that our blood-purifying and blood-forming remedy is good for all ages. It brings health to pale and feeble children and it relieves the debility and weakness that naturally come to old age.
Mr. Levi Sargeant, of Grenfell, New South Wales, sends us this letter, with his photograph:

"I have been a terrible sufferer from rheumatism and sciatica. I have spent a great deal of money in trying to get rid of the pain, but without avail, and I have been confined to the bed for months at a time. I then tried
AYER'S
Sarsaparilla
and began to improve at once. After taking only six bottles I felt quite well, and now am able to go about my work again. I might add I am seventy-five years of age."
You cannot enjoy good health unless you have a daily movement of the bowels. Ayer's Pills cure constipation.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

No Stable is complete without


NOTICE.
THE The Price of
ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK
For HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE,
IS NOW RAISED TO
1/- per Copy,
BUT
If the Label affixed for the purpose to the outside of the wrapper of 2/-, and 3/6 bottles of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION be sent to us with an address duly filled in, then a Copy of the Elliman First Aid Book is sent POST FREE. Foreign stamps accepted.
Address:
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.
FOR ACHES AND PAINS
Rub In
Elliman's
For Rheumatic Pains,
Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises,
Fresh Cuts,
Sore Throat from Cold
Chest Colds,
Neuralgia from Cold,
Stiffness from Severe Exercise
Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/
Prepared only by—
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

THE GREAT REMEDY.
BLAIR'S
GOUT
PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India

"MALTINE
WITH
COD LIVER OIL
is very Palatable, easily Digested, and far more Nourishing than any Emulsion as the Oil is supplemented by a strengthening food—MALTINE.
"Patients unable to tolerate the purest & most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest & assimilate it when combined with Maltine"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
CHILDREN ESPECIALLY LIKE MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL
In ordering please mention
The MALTINE MANUFACTURING Co Ld
24 & 25, HART St. BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON.

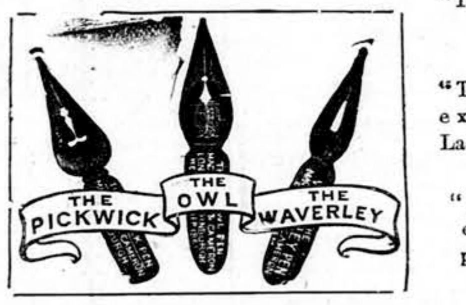
35 YEARS PROVEN EFFICACY.
TAKE "LINSEED COMPOUND"
TRADE MARK
or Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
ASTHMA & BRONCHITIS
OF ALL CHEMISTS
THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN & THE COLONIES
LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS.
FOR INDIGESTION & ITS EVILS, SICK HEADACHES, BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS &c. AN AGREEABLE APERIENT.
KAY'S TIC PILLS
CURE FACEACHE & NEURALGIA.
VERY SERVICEABLE IN NERVE COMPLAINTS.
AVOID IMITATIONS.
USE COAGULINE
TRANSPARENT CEMENT, FOR ALL BROKEN ARTICLES.
MANUFACTORY STOCKPORT ENGLAND

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Trade W Mark
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.
A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POETT.
It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.
N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.
Thomas Wilkinson
AGENT:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

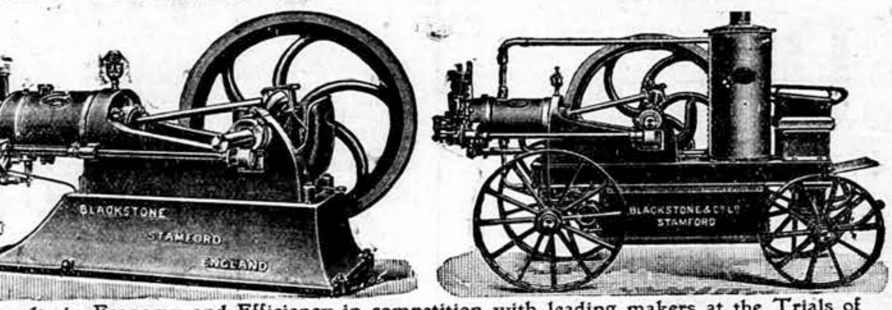
S. & H. HARRIS

S.&H.HARRIS'
EBONITE
BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL
TRADE MARK
SHH
WATERPROOF
BLACKING
FOR
Boots, Shoes,
Harness,
AND ALL
Black Leather
Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.

S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE.
FOR
SADDLES,
BROWN
HARNESS.
ETC.
WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS
Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.
"They are a Treasure."
Standard.
Sold by all Stationers.


"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
Standard.
"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal
"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer
They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS EDINBURGH.

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.


Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.
BLACKSTONE & Co., LTD., STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK OUGHT TO CONTAIN A BOTTLE OF
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A Simple Remedy for Preventing & Curing by Natural Means

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.
SMALL-POX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be over estimated."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (Qualified).
THE EFFECT OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' ON A DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, AND FEVERISH CONDITION IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. IT IS, IN FACT, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, AND AN UNSURPASSED ONE.
CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

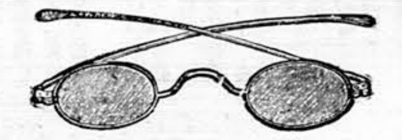
NOTICES.

Stephens'
Inks
The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.
Stephens'
GUM
Sticks Quickly and Permanently
Never Ferments or Moulds

The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Co Ld. HART ST. LONDON

CELEBRATED.
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

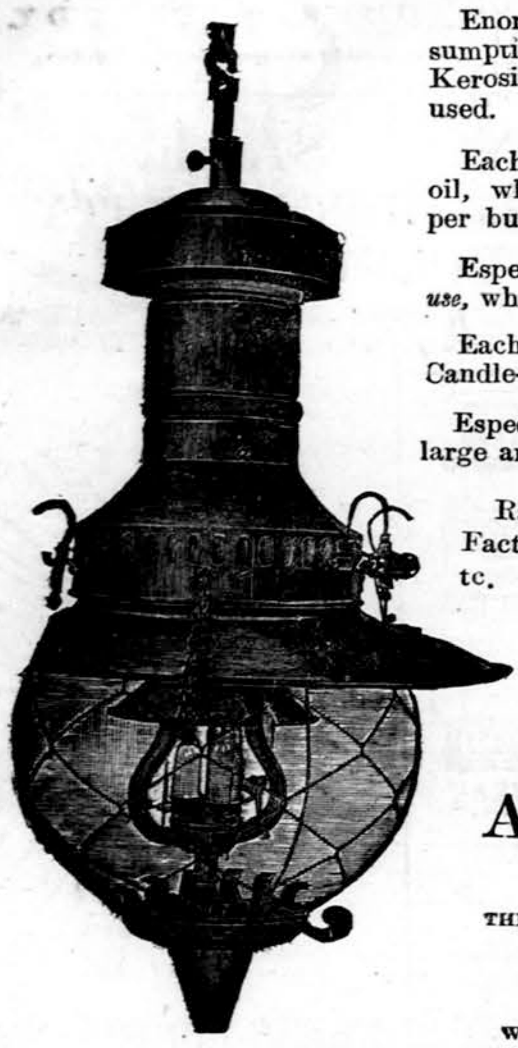
Rs. 25.
WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE
These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4 3/16 inches by 2¼ inches.
LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application


WE beg to call the attention of our numerous customers that we have just received a fresh stock of Best Pebbles, Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Shooting Spectacles, Sun and Dust Glare Protectors, best Rolled Gold Spectacle and Eyeglasses Frame, Binoculars, "Opera Glasses" and Telescopes for sale at cheapest rates.
Eyes are carefully Tested and Spectacles supplied.
Binoculars and Telescopes thoroughly repaired new lenses placed, well polished and focus adjusted at moderate charges.
Jewellery and Watches repaired by well experienced workmen
Gilding and Electroplating work done at lowest prices.
C. S. KALE & Co.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLER
82, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



TRADE MARK :
"Flash Light."

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use*, where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz. :—

Railway Stations, Workshops Factories, Gardens, Public Halls tc.

The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Wanted Respectable Agents

For further articulars apply to

A. MAHLER

SOLE AGENT FOR
THE WELSBACH PATENT INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT
AND
WASHINGTON INCANDESCENT OIL LIGHT CO
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA ! CHOLERA ! CHOLERA !

If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy* for *Cholera.* It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

H. Barrett, Engineer Kaiser-i-Hind Mill :—Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" gave relief at once and proved successful in all cases of choleric symptoms.—Dr. Fezonji Naoroji, L. M. and S : Batliwala & Co.'s *Cholerol* is a sure and safe remedy for Cholera.—Dr. Nowroji Burjorji Lam, L. M. & S : Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" is a sure specific for Cholera. I have found it extremely useful in several cases affording marvellous relief.—B. Salunker & Co., Commission Agents : We have great pleasure in testifying to the marvellous efficacy of Messrs. Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol," a specific for cholera. We have used it in several cases without any failure.—Patels or Head men of Worli, Koliwada, Bombay :—During the recent epidemic of cholera at Worli, Koliwada, not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol" according to Dr. Batliwala's directions.—J. Chavis, Esq., Supdt., Water Works, Bombay Municipality : Lives of my workmen, who reside in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli and attacked by cholera, have been saved by Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol." There was *not a sigle case of failure.*

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and eveywhere.

At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.

ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

IN POWDER FORM.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

[illegible] and Stores

Gold Medals Paris, 1878 : 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.

- RESTORES THE HAIR.
- PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
- ARRESTS THE FALL.
- STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
- REMOVES DANDRUFF.
- ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

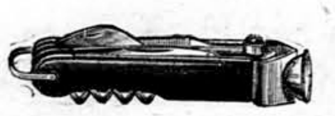
EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

GUN METAL GOODS.

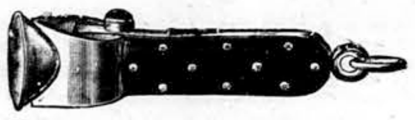
LATEST NOVELTIES.

TURQUOISE SET, GOLD BEATEN AND SILVER BEATEN

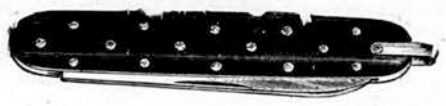
CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES CARD CASES CIGAR CUTTERS, KNIVES AND PENCIL CASES.



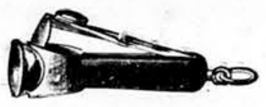
Cigar Cutter etc., Rs. 16.



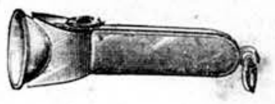
Turquoise S Cigar Cutter, Rs. 6-8.



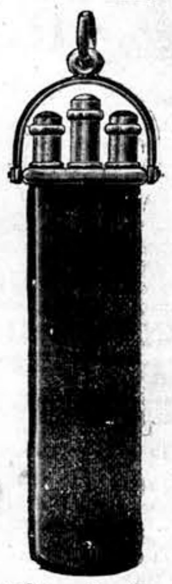
Turquoise Set Knife, Rs. 9-8.



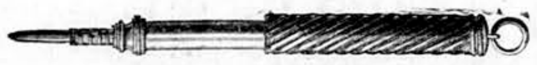
Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8



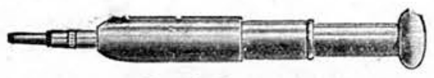
Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.



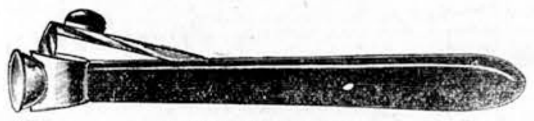
Three Colour Pencil
Rs. 15.



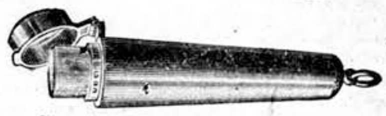
Pencil Case, Rs. 10.



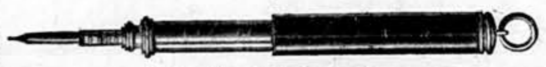
Pencil, Rs. 8-8.



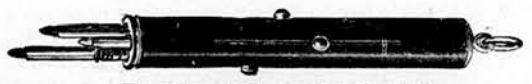
Cigar Cutter, Rs. 15.



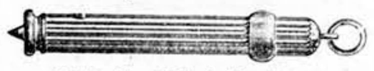
Cigarette Tubes, Rs. 6, 15, 19.



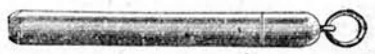
Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 10.



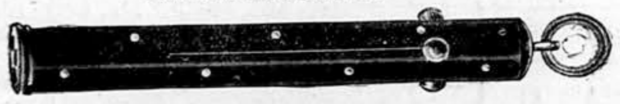
Tri coloured Gun Metal, Rs. 10-8.



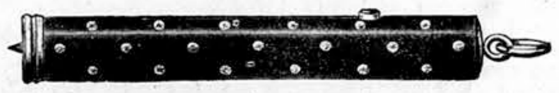
Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.



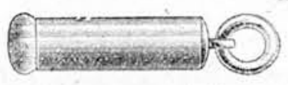
Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.



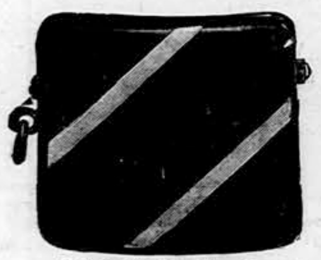
Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.



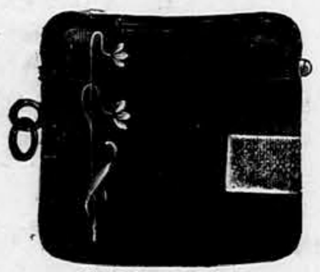
Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.



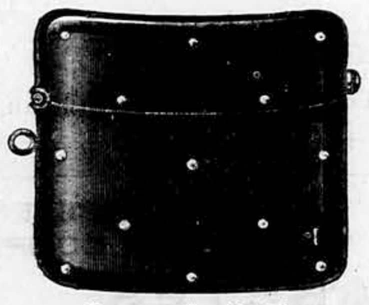
Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.



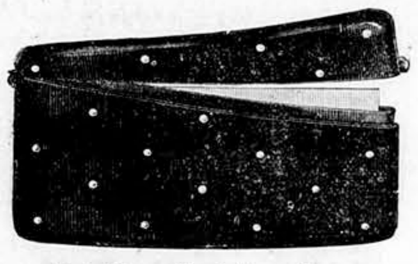
Silver Beaton Rs. 17.



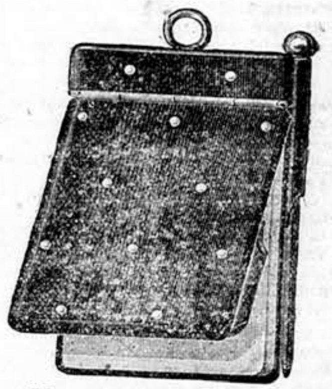
Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.



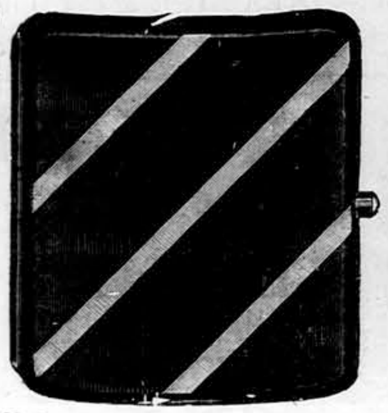
Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.



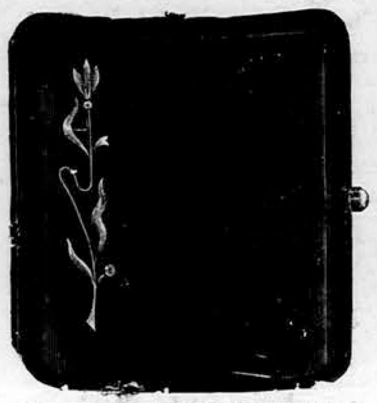
Gents' Case, Card Turquoise Rs. 16-8 ; Plain, Rs. 12-8



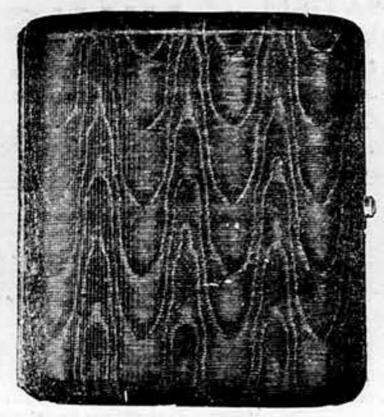
Memorandum Case Turquoise S[illegible] 20



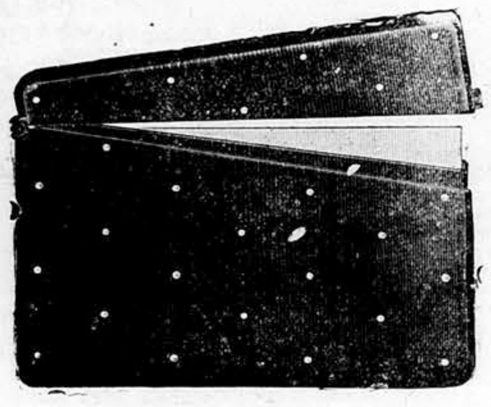
Silver Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 32-8.



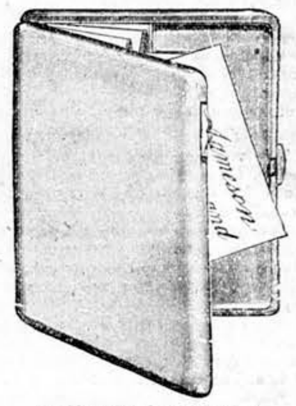
Gold Beaten, in Various Designs Rs. 31.



Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19



Ladies' Card Case, Turquoise Studded, Rs. 25-8 ; Plain, Rs. 16-8.



Ladies' Card Case, Gold and Turquoise Snape, Rs. 38.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

Paris Exhibition 1900 British Awards.

The ONLY Grand Prix solely for Toilet Soap

The Highest Award for Toilet Soap at the Paris Exhibition, in 1889, was a Gold Medal, and the only one awarded *solely* for Toilet Soap was gained by

Pears

Again, at the 1900 Exhibition at Paris, **The Highest Award obtainable for anything** is the GRAND PRIX, and that also has been awarded to Messrs. Pears, and is the *only one* allotted in Great Britain for Toilet Soap.

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

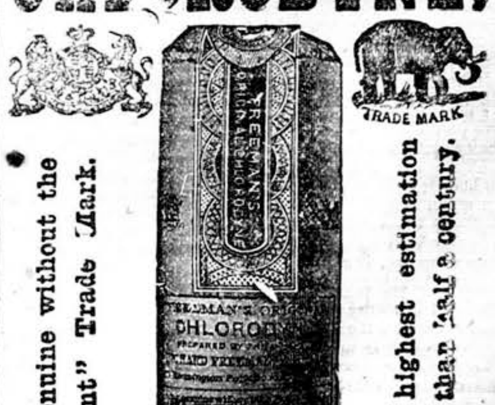
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE,



None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA;
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER:

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING

BEETHAM'S "LAIT LAROLA" Regd

AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs THACKER & Co., Ld.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal &c

Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.

Proprietor :—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON G. R.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.

Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*" BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE : PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co. 30 Cornhill, E.C. ; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.